The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 1889. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

Expected Appointment of Lord Elgin as Governor-General of India.

Disastrous Inundations in the South of France.

Trial and Sentence of the French Railway Conspirators.

Mexico accepts the mediation of France and England.

Chinese Village Burnt by U. S. Naval Forces.

COTTON EASIER—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS 90@90 1-8.

(By the American Telegraph Co.'s Line, Office No. 21 Wall-street.)

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Niagara* arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 26th ult. Her dates consequently are three days later than those already received.

The steamer *North American* arrived out at noon on the 23d ult.

Great Britain.

The Paris *Pays* says there has been received a private letter from London stating that Lord ELGIN would soon be appointed Governor-General of India, and Lord CANNING be nominated to another office.

The offer of a commission in the army to any qualified party raising one hundred recruits, has been withdrawn.

An express train from Manchester to London, on the Great Northern Railway, ran off the track and over the viaduct. Four persons were killed, including Hon. WYNDHAM CLIVE, and a large number injured.

The subject of creating an army brigade from the middle class of Englishmen was daily attracting more attention, and it was supposed that the pressure of public opinion would induce the Government to take the matter up.

Messrs. HARRISON, WATSON & Co., Bankers, in Hull, have failed. Their liabilities are supposed to be large.

A collision occurred between the police and the military at Limerick on Sunday, the 20th. Some persons were injured, but no lives were lost.

Advices from Palermo state that the telegraph between Malta and Sicily will be ready by the middle of October, and the British Government will then only have to lay a cable between Alexandria and Malta to bring Bombay within fifteen days of London.

The *Globe* says that the Privy Council have fixed Sunday, the 4th October, as a day for national humiliation and prayer, on account of the Indian troubles.

The Sultan of Turkey has contributed £1,000 to the Indian Relief Fund. Considerable political importance is attached to this act of the head of the Mohammedan religion.

The cattle disease has made its appearance in Kerry, Ireland.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.

There was a further increase in the demand for money both in the Stock Exchange and at the Bank, [illegible] what was to have been anticipated from the near approach of the end of the quarter and the [illegible] of the Government balance.

It is stated that within the last few days a large quantity of Indian Maize has been sold, to be shipped to the United Kingdom in the course of the year, in Greek vessels, the price mentioned per quarter, cost and freight, being a considerable reduction from the price now nominally current in London.

In Paris on Friday, the funds closed at 67f. 70c., and 68f. 15c.

France.

NAPOLEON left the camp at Chalons on the 23d, was at Strasbourg on the next day, and at Stuttgardt on the 25th.

A telegraphic dispatch from Stuttgardt gives the following programme of the Imperial meeting: The Emperors meet on Friday, the 25th. They will give a grand banquet on that day, and an Evening at the Princess Royal's country seat. On Saturday they will pay a visit to the Royal breeding-stud at Hohenheim, and attend an evening party at Wilhelma, the garden to which regal palace will be illuminated. The Minister of Foreign Affairs will have an assembly on the same evening of all the members of the Diplomatic Corps. The festivities will terminate on Sunday by a grand banquet at the Court and a gala spectacle at the theatre. The Emperors will take their departure on Monday morning.

The Paris *Patrie* says the furthering of a common spirit of amity and good intelligence between the Courts of France and Russia is the only object of the interview.

Inundations in the south of France have been very disastrous. The destruction of property was immense, and several lives were lost. The Emperor contributed 10,000 francs from his private purse for the relief of the sufferers.

The grape harvest was progressing in the South, and the vintage was most abundant.

A telegraph dispatch from Stuttgardt the 25th, to the *Times*, says that NAPOLEON arrived there on that afternoon at 4½ o'clock. The King of Wurtemberg received him at the railway station and conducted him to the palace, where they were immediately joined by the Emperor of Russia, contrary to all expectations. The Empress of Russia was to join the party the next day.

The trial of those charged with the committal of frauds on the French Railroad had terminated. PARET was acquitted. GRELET was found guilty, and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment. CARPENTIER and GUERRE were also found guilty, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Furthermore, CARPENTIER, GRELET and PARET are required to restore 4,222 shares, and GUERRE 1,400.

The funeral of M. MANIN was attended by 1,500 persons, of whom many were refugees. No funeral oration was permitted. Police precautions were taken, but no trouble occurred.

Spain.

Mexico has accepted the mediation of England and France in her quarrel with Spain. The conference will be held in London.

Notwithstanding the Madrid journals say the Ministerial crisis is over, it was rumored that General FIGUERAS was to resign the Ministry of War, and be succeeded by SALCEDO, and that several high functionaries at the Palace were to be dismissed.

A royal decree convokes the Cortes for the 20th of October.

Portugal.

Lisbon dates are to the 19th. Great excitement existed at the supposed outbreak of the yellow fever, although it was reported it was only typhus.

A Vienna dispatch says that the Emperors of Austria and Russia will have an interview at Weimar on the 1st of October.

Denmark.

A Berlin dispatch says that the separate negotiations between Prussia and Denmark had been broken off, and that Prussia and Austria had determined for the present not to carry the affairs of the Duchies before the Diet, but to await the representations of Holstein.

The rumors of a French note in favor of Denmark are contradicted.

Sweden.

A Stockholm dispatch of the 24th, says that the four estates which form the Swedish Parliament, have accepted the King's proposal that the Crown Prince should be Regent during his illness. The proposal met with opposition only from the citizens and peasants.

Russia.

A fire at St. Petersburg is reported to have consumed 170 vessels and lighters.

It is stated that the Russian Government is constructing a large fortress at Kertch to command the Straits of Yenikale.

A Berlin letter says the Czar before leaving St. Petersburg approved the draft of a project for the partial abolition of serfdom, and on his return the project will become a law, and a proclamation be issued inviting owners to arrange for the liberation of their serfs.

Letters from St. Petersburg report the reduction to a peace-footing of the three divisions of cavalry of the Imperial Guard had been accomplished.

Turkey.

OMAR PACHA is nominated Governor-General of Bagdad, a very lucrative post. He is charged with the duty of establishing a line of steamers upon the Tigris and the lower Euphrates, and with the protection of commerce against the Arabs.

Three Russian corvettes were in the Dardanelles, waiting for a firman to enter the Black Sea. These vessels, it is understood, are intended for a guard for the ships in ports designated by the treaty of Paris.

It is stated that the Porte, under the pressure of events, has come to the resolution of taking the initiative on the question of the Principalities, and is about to propose an administrative union, extending even to the army.

India.

Nothing later has been received from India, but the Government dispatches are momentarily expected.

The Indian mail steamer *Colombo* has arrived at Southampton with numerous fugitives from mutinous districts in India. They give a frightful account of the state of Calcutta and the upper provinces of India.

The East India Company announce that they have taken measures to render prompt assistance to all sufferers in India.

Five hundred French troops had arrived at Calcutta from China to defend French interests at Chandernagore.

A doubt had been thrown upon the reported mutinies among the Bombay troops in Dharwar.

A battalion of French marines will probably be sent to reinforce the garrison at Pondicherry.

China.

A letter from Hong Kong received at Paris says that the United States corvette *Levant*, in order to avenge the pillage by a gang of pirates of an American merchant ship had burned down a village on the Island of Formosa, which the pirates occupied.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week 29,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,500, and exporters 1,000 bales. All qualities have declined ⅛d. The sales on Friday were 5,000 bales, the market closing quiet and dull. The following are the quotations:

Fair Orleans	9⅝	Middling Orleans	9¼
Fair Mobile	9½	Middling Mobile	9⅛
Fair Uplands	9⅜	Middling Uplands	9

The stock in port was 297,000 bales, of which 206,500 were American.

Manchester Markets.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Buyers demand a reduction before making purchases.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The market was dull, with a declining tendency. FLOUR was steady, owing to its scarcity. Prices of inferior qualities, however, were barely maintained. WHEAT—Prime unchanged since Tuesday; while inferior was 2d. lower. CORN slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Western Canal FLOUR, 28s.@29s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s.@32s.; Ohio, 29s.@32s. 6d. Red Wheat, 7s. 3d.@8s. 3d., and choice new, 8s. 6d.; white, 8s.@9s. 6d.; Mixed and Yellow Corn, 37s. 6d.@38s.; White, 41s. 6d.@43s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The market was dull. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY & Co., and others quote BEEF heavy. Holders were pressing on the market. Inferior qualities had declined 10s., while finer descriptions 5s. PORK steady, but quiet. BACON firm, at 1s. advance. LARD dull and nominal—some say declined 1s. TALLOW quiet, but steady; butcher's, 61s. 6d.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports ASHES quiet—Pots 42s.; Pearls, 43s. 6d. SUGAR steady. COFFEE quiet. RICE heavy; prices easier but not quotably changed. TEA—Quotations barely maintained for the finer qualities. SALTPETRE—A slight advance on all grades. DYEWOODS generally unchanged. ROSIN firm. Sales 3,000 bbls. at 4s. 6d.@4s. 7d. for common; 5s.@10s. for medium, and 16s.@19s. 6d. for fine. OILS—A moderate business, without any quotable change. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 36s. 3d.@38s. 9d. BARK—Baltimore, 11s. 6d.—holders pressing sales. Philadelphia scarce and selling at 15s.@16s.

Liverpool Freight Market.

FREIGHTS to New-York have declined, but to Boston and other ports there is no material change. Hardware to New-York, 19s. 6d.; Dry Goods, 12s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; Chemicals, 17s. 6d.; Crates, 6s.; Bars and Rails, 12s.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. quote money active and rates generally unchanged. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £20,000. BAR SILVER, 5s. 1¾d.; DOLLARS, 5s. 1¼d.; EAGLES, 76s. 3d.

Consols closed on Friday at 90⅛ for money, and 90⅜ for account.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. quote IRON steady at £7 5s.@£7 7s. 6d. for both rails and bars. SUGARS buoyant. COFFEE quiet at a decline of 1s. WHEAT declined 2s.@4s.; white American, 57s.@60s.; red, 55s.@56s. FLOUR at 30s.@32s. TEA quiet, but firm at 1s. 2⅛d. for Congou. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 38s. 6d. INDIGO and SALTPETRE both advanced considerably. LINSEED CAKES active; New-York in bbls. at 10s. 9d.@11s. OILS quiet and steady; Linseed at 40s.@39s. 9d. TALLOW dull; Y. C. at 58s. 6d.

Havre Markets.

For the week ending Sept. 22, COTTON steady and firm; sales of the week, 4,000 bales; stock import, 99,000 bales. New-Orleans très ordinaire, 125f.; BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. ASHES quiet. COFFEE dull and prices nominal. OILS quiet and steady. PROVISIONS quiet; quotations nominal. RICE quiet. SUGAR heavy. LARD firm. TALLOW drooping. WHALEBONE active.

American Stocks.

Messrs. BARING, BROS. & Co. report sales of American Securities unimportant. BELL & Co. report the market quiet, with but little inquiry, and prices very weak; the only change, however, being in Illinois Central, which had slightly declined. Illinois Central 7s, 1860, *Freelands*, 91@93; ditto 6s, 1875, 80@82; ditto 7s, 80½@81½. The London *Times* reports the following business on the 24th: Illinois Central Freelands of 1860, 90; ditto shares, ½ [illegible] discount; ditto 7s of 1875, 80½; Michigan Central 8s of 1869, 84; New-York Central Railroad shares, 71.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—1 P. M.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote Breadstuffs steady and quiet. Provisions steady. Bacon firm. Cotton quiet; sales to-day 4,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday noon.

CONSOLS 90@90⅛.

SAILING OF THE NIAGARA FOR BOSTON.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

The R. M. steamship *Niagara* sailed from here at 12 o'clock M., for Boston, where she will be due about 4 o'clock to-morrow evening.

☞ The steamship *Roanoke* did not arrive in time to get off again at her usual hour, yesterday. She will leave for Portsmouth and Petersburg this afternoon at 4 o'clock. See advertisement.

A CASE OF PROBABLE SUSPENDED ANIMATION. On the 2d of October we published the death of a married lady of this City, which occurred suddenly on Thursday the 1st inst.

The friends of the family assembled on Saturday, the 3d, to attend the funeral, but it having been discovered early on that day that the body still preserved its natural appearance, it was decided to perform the services in the house, deferring the burial for the present. The body was accordingly removed from the coffin to the bed, and now continues in a state of perfect preservation and natural condition, *on this the seventh day since its supposed decease.*

The utmost solicitude exists, of course, in the family, and every effort is being made to assist nature in the restoration of her functions, although as yet no symptoms of active life have appeared. It would seem to be a case for the most extreme measures to be adopted, lest the prolonged suspension of life may of itself prove fatal; and yet instances of a pause of weeks in the natural powers are said to have been recorded in Europe.—*Post, Oct. 7.*

HARD TIMES IN THE CITY.

Effect on the Trades, on the Hotels, &c.—Workmen out of Employment.

Daily, now, the effect of the hard times are felt in the large manufacturing establishments—on hundreds of mechanics, "shop girls," sewing women and day laborers, who did not feel them the day before. We continue, to-day, our review of those departments of labor where large numbers of men and women are employed in prosperous times.

Seven hundred laboring men, who had been employed improving Central Park, were discharged yesterday. Mr. MCINTOSH, the disbursing clerk, commenced paying them "the first installment" (that which was due them down to the 5th of September) on Monday, and concluded yesterday. They were paid in "squads;" and when informed, as they came up, that their services were no longer required, there were very many lengthened visages; but no particular expressions of sorrow. They will be paid in full to the time of dismissal, on Friday—as soon as their accounts can be written up. The men discharged were mostly Irishmen and Germans, though a few were Italians.

The men employed in the manufacture of [illegible] at work, we are assured by eight heavy dealers in plain and ornamental furniture, will suffer very much from this time forward until Spring. They cannot give a correct statement of the number of men who will be thrown out of employment, because in many cases the workmen are not employed directly by themselves. By some the work is purchased "in the rough" and finished in their own shops; while others purchase their work finished, and a few manufacture themselves all they sell. Consequently, the dealers can only estimate the effect of the panic upon the trade generally; that, they are convinced, will be very serious. At this particular season, in times when the public is not alarmed, the retail trade is brisker than at any other, except during the six weeks centering on the 1st of May. But for two weeks last past there has been little doing, and the prospect for the Winter is that business will be very dull indeed. The effect upon small manufacturers is already serious. There is a large number of persons, mostly Germans, who, having saved a few hundred dollars from their earnings as journeymen, have transformed portions of their residences into workshops and gone into the business of manufacturing for themselves. On so small a capital, with wood of all kinds at high rates, and credit exceedingly difficult, if not impossible to obtain, they find it necessary, as soon as they have finished a few articles, to throw them upon the market without reference to what its condition may be. The result already is, that many have been forced to close their shops or to gain what money they can as rejuvenators of old furniture. Because, if they sold what manufactured stock they had for cash, it was at prices that hardly covered the original cost of the raw material, which was a good and sufficient reason for not manufacturing any more until the market improves; and if they failed to secure cash sales, and were obliged to put them into the hands of the auction and commission merchants, their articles are still lying piled up in the upper stories or basements waiting for a time when they can get cost from under the hammer of the auctioneer. Those who have turned to the "rejuvenating" have done very well, without injuring those regularly established in that kind of business. From this fact alone the real state of the trade is revealed. The large increase in the "rejuvenating department" shows a determination on the part of consumers to make their old furniture last until Spring, or until the advent of more prosperous times. Men in the trade well qualified to judge, estimate that the sales during the season will not be more than one-third the usual amount. By this estimate many who deal in common furniture have regulated their manufactories and their orders. With ornamental furniture makers, it is believed the effect of the panic will be still worse. Dealers prominent in that branch of the cabinet trade, say they will be agreeably surprised if their sales for the season reach one-fourth what they would have been had there been no derangement in trade.

Tailors and tailoresses, by trade, most undoubtedly have a very gloomy prospect before them. The present dealers in men's ready-made clothing, seeing the storm approaching, curtailed their orders for Winter goods, near the close of the season, during which Winter goods are made up; and now, when making up for the Spring and for the Southern trade should commence, their employers are holding back until they can have some assurance of a prospective demand for their goods. This precaution will throw thousands of sewing girls and hundreds of men out of employment. It is the habit of girls who are employed during the Spring, Summer and Autumn in making up garments for the New-York, Northern and Western markets, to seek employment during the Winter at the establishments of those who confine themselves almost exclusively to making up for the Southern market. So they have, in good times, work during the greater portion of the entire year. But unless a better feeling obtains among the merchants very soon, the prospect is, that the manufacture of ready-made clothing for the Southern market will be deferred long enough to entail a vast amount of suffering upon sewing girls. A more definite idea of what is to come may be guessed by seeing what some large dealers propose. BROOKS BROTHERS, of Catharine-street, give employment to about 100 men, who are engaged exclusively inside their warerooms, and to about 3,000, who obtain the materials at the store and make up the work at their homes. It is not probable that the former will feel the effects of the depression very sensibly, but the latter most assuredly will suffer keenly. Of the three thousand, more than one-half are females; and of that number, it is not probable that more than one-third will find employment from the present time until early in January, when they commence their Spring work. BARNUM's clothing establishment, in the Bowery, in ordinary times gives employment to from sixty to seventy men, inside their warerooms, and to about a thousand persons who obtain the materials at the store and do the work elsewhere. There is some difficulty in getting at the exact numbers thus employed by them, because it is customary for men to take out work who employ a number of hands to aid in finishing it; and there are hardly any who receive work who are not assisted by members of their families. At present, however, it is not probable that more than one-third that number of outside workers are employed, and unless prospects change sufficiently to warrant a risk for the future, the number will not be increased for some time to come. The statements of other large dealers are materially the same. All agree that it is not probable that more than one-third of the thousands who are usually thus employed will find work before January next.

The number of guests at our large hotels is thirty per cent. less than a year ago the present month. Three of those on Broadway have diminished the number of their employes, and two have cut down the wages. Col. STETSON, of the Astor, says that yesterday he had over fifty applications for positions as waiters from men who offered to work for their board. The general feeling among the landlords is, that either provisions and rents must very soon have a precipitate fall from their present figure, or board be raised fifty per cent., to enable them to hold their heads up much longer. The proprietor of one them says indeed, that all the large Broadway hotels are now bankrupt, and could not to-day pay their debts. He insists that where guests are only charged $2 50 a day for board, it costs the house $2 57 for each of them. The next step is near—they must adopt the European plan—furnishing what is called for, and charging for it alone. The same number of men can be satisfactorily fed on one-third the provisions in that way as are needed under the *table d'hote* system. A careful eye already can discover at the *table d'hote* of the shrewd managers that carvers have been instructed to furnish diminished slices of meats and less liberal plates of vegetables.

MILLER & BAY, hat manufacturers, No. 110 Centre-street, have 42 girls and 64 men at work, 107 altogether. The present is their busy season; they have had no occasion to discharge any of their hands and will not, they say, under any circumstances throw them out of employment entirely. Their employes work by the job, and although it is expected that business will be duller in this trade shortly than it is now, they will still so apportion their work among their hands that all shall be able to earn something. As a general thing, for nine months of the year they have 300 dozen hats in process of manufacture, —$10,000 worth. They do all their business upon contract and make up no goods except upon orders. At present they have plenty of work on hand, but after their present orders are fulfilled, unless fresh contracts are taken in, their employes will have less to do. They are paid by the job, according to what they earn and not according to the time they are employed.

At the piano-forte manufactory of HORACE WATERS, No. 117 Third Avenue, 60 men are at present employed. A few have been discharged recently and the proprietor thinks he will temporarily discharge more soon. The weather, he says, is fine and it will be an excellent time to give them a chance to go fishing and take a little recreation. The rest will be kept at work on two-thirds time. The show-room is full of piano-fortes, and while the depression of the money market continues it will be unnecessary to manufacture much more stock. Some of the 125 men employed at the piano-forte manufactory of ADAMS H. GALE, No. 92 Third Avenue and No. 107 East Twelfth-street, have been discharged. The major portion, however, are retained. They do not at present contemplate any further discharge. They will not keep their men at work for small portions of the day; those of their hands for whom they have no work they discharge them altogether.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & Co., melodeon manufacturers, No. 87 Fulton-street, give employment to about 200 factory hands. They have not discharged any, and do not expect to. Their factory is in Buffalo, N. Y. They manufacture from 70 to 80 instruments per week.

JAMES CONNER & SONS' Type Foundry, No. 29 Beekman-street, employs 107 hands, which is about their average number the year round. They have not discharged any yet. The employes all work by the piece, and not for stated periods of time. There are about 60 men engaged in the foundry, earning from $8 to $12 per week—one journeyman earns $1,000 a year; the rest of the hands are women and boys, who earn $4 or $5 a week each. Business is sufficiently brisk, but the trouble is in collecting debts. The type-founders generally receive the money upon their contracts upon six months' credit. Unlike the Dry-goods men, they have no busy season in particular; they are equally busy pretty much all the year; in the Fall and Spring there is a slight increase. Their bills fall due, therefore, at all seasons, so that the type-manufacturers are not in such straits at the present crisis as some others. WILLIAM HAGAR, JR., & Co's type-foundry, No. 38 Gold-street, gives employment at present to fifteen or twenty men; they usually have twenty-five or thirty at work. They work altogether by the piece; there is not much doing in this business at present.

R. HOE & Co., printing-press, machine and saw manufacturers, No. 29 Gold-street, have 400 hands at work. They have recently discharged 75. For the rest, they will rather shorten their time, than discharge entirely.

CORRECTION.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"HOLMAN & GRAY, printers, corner of White and Centre streets, employed about 40 hands. They have discharged them all for a short time."

In these troublous times the above, if not corrected, might have an injurious tendency. There has not been a firm of the above parties since February, 1856, and my connection with the printing establishment on the corner of Centre and White, ceased in *April last.* I am happy to say, that so far, I have had no occasion to discharge any hands in my employ, but, on the contrary, find it necessary to increase my force. My place of business, likewise, is on the corner of Elm and White. Respectfully,

THOMAS HOLMAN.

The Nicaragua Transit Route.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the first ult., you gave a succinct history of the route up to the then state of the controversy.

The Washington correspondent of a city paper, under date 29th ult., publishes the fact of a new Transit Company being in the field, under the auspices of British capital, with every prospect of an early consummation of the treaty now on foot between their Commissioners and the Nicaraguan Government.

We will not venture to assert whether or no the Nicaraguan Government possesses the sole right to grant a charter to any individual or company to convey passengers and freight *from* San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, on the Atlantic, up the River San Juan and across the Lake of Nicaragua, and finally across the narrow isthmus to San Juan del Sur; but one fact is certain, that immediately after the Government of Costa Rica became aware that Nicaragua had granted the late charters, first to the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, and subsequently to the Accessory Transit Company, the former openly avowed that the latter had exceeded its prerogative, and accordingly entered a solemn protest against the proceeding, urging, at the same time, the immediate necessity of settling the boundary question which had been so long in dispute; and she even went further, by granting, in 1854, a right of way by the same river and lake, with a transit across *her own* territory, to an American citizen and his associates, which grant subsequently became forfeited by non-fulfillment of its covenants.

That Costa Rica still claims dominion over a portion of the River San Juan, from its mouth at San Juan del Norte, to the Castillo Veajo Rapids, we have no doubt, because Commissioners from the seat of Government of that Republic are now in this country, with the view of obtaining the protectorate of this Government in the premises. From them we learn that a treaty is in existence between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in which the latter has ceded to the former the sole right of navigating the River San Juan to Castillo, in virtue of a former one made many years ago, but which was allowed to lapse, the consideration for renewing the same being certain military services recently rendered by Costa Rica in *expelling the Fillibuster* WALKER *and his men.*

Nicaragua alleges that it never could be induced to renew the grant to any of the parties connected with the old Transit Company, because the contract was openly violated by the Company, and in consequence annulled by the Government.

The Commissioners from Costa Rica assure us that the recently-confirmed Treaty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to the boundary question, together with the adhesion of Nicaragua relative to the Webster and Harris grant, in charge of a special messenger, was on board of the ill-fated steamer *Central America*, and that duplicates of them will be here within six weeks' time. If this be true, and reliance can also be placed in our cotemporary's correspondent at Washington, Nicaragua, notwithstanding the severe lessons of trial and suffering she has so recently undergone, seems determined to pursue the same course of trickery in her dealings that has always marked her career, and been the stumbling-block to her success and advancement.

While the present uncertain state of affairs exists in regard to the Government of Nicaragua, and its agreements with Costa Rica, it must remain a difficult question with our Government how to act so as best to serve the interests of all parties concerned; and, although it is a lamentable fact that material aid is required to put a stop to aggression and piracy, yet it would not be wise in us as a great nation to forget the fundamental principles of our own Constitution, and break through our laws by rashly interfering with the quarrels of other nations. As we have said before, the Nicaraguans are a cantankerous and quarrelsome people, influenced by every wind of doctrine; in politics divided into two distinct parties, always at war with each other. They are so imbecile and totally incapable of managing their own affairs as to render it absolutely necessary that their neighbors (as in the case of Costa Rica) step forward and lend them aid in supporting the legitimate Government of the country; and should our Government come to the conclusion to accede to the requests of Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], then let it not be content with half-measures, but grasp the subject with an iron hand, and place not only the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in a position of peace and quietness, but give its all-powerful protection to the contractors (whoever they may be) of the Transit Route to the Pacific Ocean. PACIFIC.

LOSS OF THE BRIG JEROME KNIGHT.

Eleven Persons Five Days on Wreck—The Captain's Wife and Infant Child among the number—Another Thrilling Story of Suffering at Sea.

The brig *Jerome Knight*, Capt. HIRAM PERKINS, was wrecked on the 22d ult. off the coast of North Carolina. The vessel belongs to Messrs. WHITON, BROWN & WHEELWRIGHT, in Boston, and had left Wilmington, N. C., loaded with lumber for Marseilles and a market. She was a staunch-built vessel, only a year and a half old, and already rode out two or three violent gales. There were eleven persons on the vessel when she was wrecked—the captain, mate, steward, five seamen and the captain's wife and two children, one of them an infant but nine weeks old. Five days after the bark was wrecked the parties were picked off by the brig *Altavella*, from Rio Janeiro bound to New-York, and brought safely to this City. Captain PERKINS has gone on to Boston to report to the owners of the lost bark, and the crew immediately upon their arrival here hurried to their homes, the most of them living in Boston and its vicinity. The wife of Capt PERKINS still remains in the City with her two children. One of our Reporters called upon her yesterday and received the following detailed statement of the particulars attending the loss of the bark and the trying experiences of herself, her two children, her husband and the crew of the vessel:

On the afternoon of the 21st of September last the *Jerome Knight* left Wilmington, N. C., but as the wind was blowing very fresh from the northeast, it was deemed inexpedient to go outside the bar that night. Next morning at daylight she got under way, and proceeded on her voyage, with a fresh breeze blowing from the northeast. Toward evening the gale increased in violence, and the topsails were close reefed, the vessel heading to the southeast. The wind increased during the night almost to a hurricane, and there was an ugly cross sea. The vessel, laboring heavily, was put under short sail, and all hands were occupied throughout the night on deck. Mrs. PERKINS lay seasick in her berth, though it was her tenth voyage to sea with her husband, and she seldom was sick.

The first intimation she had that the vessel was in danger, was shortly after daylight, when she heard the order given to heave the deck-load overboard. Soon after a heavy sea boarded the bark, filling the cabin, carrying the deck-load overboard, starting the stanchions and causing the vessel to leak badly. Seizing her infant which was sleeping beside her in one arm, and her boy, eight years of age, who occupied an upper berth, in her other arm, Mrs. PERKINS sprang out, and instantly found herself up to her waist in water. Everything had been washed clean out of the cabin, including all their chests and trunks, containing her own, her husband's, the children's clothing, and every other movable article. Reaching the companion-way she called out to her husband "are we going down?" The seamen were cutting away the foremast, which in a moment more went over the side with all the sails and spars attached to it. This was done to ease the vessel, and prevent her from capsizing. The next order was to secure the small boat which was turned over on top of the house, but before it could be done a sea stove and swept it overboard.

The pumps were manned and efforts made to free the vessel, but she was nearly full of water. All efforts to get her before the wind were unavailing, as she was too much water-logged to obey her helm, and so lay helpless in the trough of the sea, the swell combing and breaking over her. Mrs. PERKINS and children were placed on top of the house, and lashed firmly to keep them from being swept away by the sea. The crew also lashed themselves in the main rigging. Signals of distress were hoisted to attract the notice of any vessels that might be passing, but all further attempts to get the vessel under control and head her to the westward were abandoned. Their only hope was to be fallen in with and rescued by some friendly sail.

The gale continued unabated throughout the day. Our lady sailor found it as much as she could do to protect her infant from being smothered by the spray. Her husband held the little boy. The children had nothing on them but their night garments. They were hungry, but as it was impossible for either parent to leave and procure food, they passed the day without it, and without water.

As night approached it was nececessary to display two lights, one below the other, as a signal of distress. One of the men being made fast to the end of a piece of running rigging, essayed to find the lamps in the cabin, and, if possible, some provisions also. One lamp was found in order, but the other was without oil, and the oil-can was under water. In this dilemma, a bottle of castor oil was fortunately found, with which the lamp was filled, but then there were no matches to light them with. One of the crew worked a couple of hours trying to ignite two sticks by rubbing them together, but when the effort proved abortive, another search discovered some matches, and the lamps were both lighted and placed in the rigging. Two hams and four cans of preserved meats were all the food that could be found.

The gale continued through the night, and such was the violence of the sea, they were in constant fear that the vessel would go to pieces. It was a dismal night. The children, utterly exhausted, slept it out, however. In his dreams the boy cried for water, but there was no fresh water to be had.

Toward daylight of the 23th, the gale moderated, and hope once more revived that a sail would appear. They were only about seventy-five miles from land, and in the direct track of vessels bound northward. They watched with longing eyes, one man being stationed in the maintopgallant-crosstrees all day, but no sail appeared, and night again closed around them. They passed it as they did the previous one, only with less inconvenience from the roughness of the sea. The little boy cried continually for water. The mother thought he would perish from thirst. In the agony of the child both mother and father forgot their own sorrows. The infant had a better time of it. He was "living in clover." His supply did not fail, and in their misery the little fellow's smile was all the comfort left except—hope. Fortunately it was not cold; the water of the gulf was tepid, though while the wind struck them they were somewhat chilly.

Day dawned once more upon them, (the 26th,) and every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of some sail. They were doomed, however, to pass the whole day without seeing one. Heaven sent them one relief, however, in a generous shower of rain. They caught a barrel of water from it, which fully satisfied their thirst. They passed the night of the 26th, and the day and night of the 27th, with no material variation of their experience. On the morning of the fifth day they saw a sail to leeward, at a long distance, but it passed on without observing them. In the afternoon another sail was discovered to windward. It bore down to them, and proved to be the brig *Altavella*, from Rio Janeiro, bound to New-York, which took the wrecked company on board, treated them in the most hospitable manner, and landed them safely in New-York on the 3d inst.

They were all entirely destitute, and most of them had sore limbs and boils, caused by the hardships to which they had been exposed, but all very thankful to the merciful Providence which had saved them. They all express great gratitude to the Captain, officers and crew of the *Altavella* for the kind attention shown them on board of that vessel.

The *Jerome Knight* was valued at $11,000 and was fully insured in Boston. Captain PERKINS is an old, and has been a successful sea captain, never having been wrecked before, except in one case, when he put into Bermuda in distress.

The Central America—Official Statement of Mr. Tice, the First Assistant Engineer.

Mr. TICE, the First Assistant Engineer of the *Central America*, who was among the three rescued parties who arrived in this City on Monday, sent to MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., of the California Steamship Company, the following statement touching the recent loss of the *Central America*:

To Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Director of the California Steamship Line:

We left Havana on the morning of the 8th of September, the weather being fine, with a moderate breeze. The wind kept increasing until Friday morning, the 11th, when it blew a perfect hurricane. Our engines and pumps were in perfect order on leaving New-York, and up to the time the gale commenced, and during the gale. As soon as the leak was discovered, I received orders from Mr. ASHBY to stand by the Worthington pumps to bilge injections. At this time the ship had a strong list to starboard. Our coal barrows were useless—we passed coal in baskets and buckets with our gang, assisted by nearly all the waiters, who were sent by Captain HERNDON to assist us. The pumps were kept at work, as also the bilge injections. About 10 A. M., Friday, the water in the ship was quite hot, the roll of the ship causing the water to swash up to the fires of the starboard boilers, which were fired up with wood and coal. We had steam on the donkey boiler and plenty of it—ready for use. This was the case when the steam from the main boiler was exhausted. Several stoppages of the donkey engine occurred, of a few moments duration, to repair the feed-pipes of the boiler. The main engine stopped about 2 P. M. on Friday, the water having put out all the fires. Gangs of bailers had been organized, but all their efforts to prevent the putting out of the fires were unavailing. Bailing was kept up all night. Barrels were also rigged for bailing. The water gained however on us. There was a leak around the starboard shaft, which was stopped by blankets and a sail outside. All was done in our department that could be done to keep the water down, but without avail. The ship went down at 8 P. M. on Saturday, Sept. 12, when I took to a plank.

On the afternoon of Friday, Mr. ASHBY informed me that he was going to the brig *Marine* for boats and assistance. He went in the boat that took the last three of the ladies. When the boat shoved off I heard Capt. HERNDON reiterate his order to Mr. ASHBY, to obtain the boats of the brig as soon as possible. I am certain that Mr. ASHBY would have returned with assistance if it was possible. JOHN TICE.

The next morning after the steamer sank, Mr. TICE says he saw but seven persons in the water. One of them was FURMAN HALL, who appeared in good spirits and spoke encouragingly to him, telling him to hold fast to his plank, as some vessel would doubtless soon come along and pick them up. He did not know any of the others, although he addressed them all and they him. During the forenoon they were all scattered out of his sight and he did not see a living soul again till he picked up GRANT and DAWSON, five days afterwards. The three days that he remained on his plank previous to falling in with the life-boat were his hardest days. He drifted with his plank under his breast. Frequently he fell into a sound sleep that lasted several minutes. But such a sense of desolation came over him on awaking that he preferred to keep awake. Moreover, he was afraid if he got asleep a sea might dash his plank from him. He wore heavy boots, thick cloth pantaloons, a stout pea-jacket, and a heavy pilot cloth overcoat. He tried in the water to get the boots off, but could not do it. In the life-boat he found three oars, four coats and an oilcloth jacket. He made some change in his apparel. It was impossible, however, to remove his boots, and they were not taken off till after he was received on board the brig *Mary*, when they were cut to pieces to effect their removal. During the nine days he was on the water, he saw occasionally pieces of the wreck floating about, and loose life-preservers with them, and then some article of clothing. On Friday morning, thirty-six hours before the *Central America* sank, he ate his last meal. During the remainder of Friday and Saturday he did not eat as much as a cracker. To all intents and purposes, therefore, he went without food or drink ten days and a half! He suffered much more from thirst than from hunger.

SAFETY OF ROBERT E. MOORE.—We are glad to learn that Dr. ROBERT E. MOORE, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Panama Railroad Company, who was supposed to have been lost on the *Central America*, is alive and well. He is at his home in Alabama, whence he wrote, immediately upon his arrival, to his friend, Dr. RAMSEY, of this City. The letter was received here on Monday evening. Dr. MOORE does not state, in this letter, the reasons of his leaving the steamer, nor does he give the place where he left her. It is probable, however, that he stopped at Havana, and went thence by steamer to Charleston. He arrived in Alabama on the 17th September, in the enjoyment of excellent health. The apprehensions naturally entertained by his friends that he was among the victims of the disaster, arose from the fact that the Havana papers, in giving the names of passengers who arrived at that port by the *Central America*, omitted that of Dr. MOORE. The inference was that he had remained on board, intending to come to New-York, and was lost at the time of the wreck. The Doctor was for several years the assistant of Dr. RAMSEY, and the close friendship which sprang up between them remained unbroken. They have constantly corresponded, and the first tidings of Dr. MOORE's safety were received by Dr. RAMSEY, relieving him of much sorrow.

MAINE MEN LOST.—By way of Maine we receive additional information of the names of parties lost in the *Central America*. Mr. W. F. FLETCHER, of Bloomfield, Me., who was saved from the wreck, has arrived at home. He states that Mr. SWEAT RUNNELS, of Skowhegan; Mr. DAVID D. SMITH, of Cornville; and Mr. SAMUEL GAHAN, of Anson, were in company with him on board the steamship, and were *all lost*. Mr. SMITH had been absent about eighteen months, and had accumulated about $1,500, which was lost with him.

Naval Intelligence—Letter from Funchal—English Vessels of War, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

U. S. SHIP GERMANTOWN, FUNCHAL ROADS, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1857.

Since we arrived here the harbor has changed its appearance greatly. Then, but three small vessels, including the American brig *Wm. H. Stevens*, Capt. BRYANT, were at anchor; now, there are quite a number of men-of-war, and the streets of Funchal are quite gay with the blue coats and brass buttons. A squadron of English gun-boats, on their way to India, have been arriving one after another for three or four days; there is also a sloop-of-war going out with them—some say as a convoy to pick up the small fry in case the gun-boats tip over. Of course, this is only said in derision, but really the boats do not have the air of being fit for heavy weather at sea. They are long, low and narrow, with but little draught, and seem better capable of stemming the current of a river than the waves of the ocean.

Speaking of ships, the English have a vessel here, bound for Bermuda, that takes down everything I have heretofore seen. Her name is, I believe, the *Terror*, and is one of the floating-batteries built during the war with Russia. She does not seem in length to be more than twice her breadth—is built three vessels in one; the outer of three-quarters-inch iron, next wood and again iron; either of these three will keep her afloat, even if the other two were penetrated by shot or shell. Her sides "tumble home" so much that one could crawl from the water up, and at a little distance it would be hard to tell the bow from the stern were it not for the head-booms. Altogether, she is a queer subject—a regular marine monster.

The Governor of Madeira left here yesterday for Lisbon in a Sardinian war-steamer. He was not at all popular here, all of his decisions being greatly influenced by dollars. A poor man had no chance for justice, while to a rich one he was very affable.

The *Mississippi* arrived here to-day; all well. She leaves on the 9th for St. Helena, Cape Town and China. We will probably leave the same day. The *Mississippi* brought out mails for the African squadron.

This is about the first place I have ever visited where American gold and silver could be passed without loss. Here it is the currency. Poor devils! they are glad enough to get a little money, let it come in what shape it may. Beggars seem to be the most numerous of all the classes of population.

P. S.—Sept. 10.—All of the English squadron have sailed for China. The *Mississippi* and *Germantown* leave this afternoon, the former towing the latter clear of the land, when we will cast off, she making the best of her way for St. Helena, we for South Africa. L.

Marine Disaster.

ARICHAT, Thursday Sept. 17.

The brigantine *Fame*, of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Captain DUNCAN, loaded with deals, from Shediac, bound to Swansea, stranded 15th instant, at 2 P. M., on a beach at Grand River, Cape Breton.—*By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq.*

PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS, Wednesday, Aug. 12.

Bark *Scia*, Capt. PATTERSON, arrived from Bombay on the 10th ult., with a cargo for New-York. She put in here *to stop a leak*, has been hove down. Ship *David Brown*, Capt. BRADBURY, arrived from Manila on the 29th ult., laden with a cargo of hemp, in a leaky state. The vessel appears to make a good deal of water; will have to discharge the whole of her cargo.

AFFAIRS IN CHILI.

Political—The Expected New Administration—Financial Crash Anticipated—The Spanish-American Treaty Against Filibusterism—Departure of the Late U. S. Minister—His Speech and Reply of the President—Exploration of the Rio Negro—Telegraph to Buenos Ayres.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1857.

Since my letter of 16th inst. Chili with her politics, her commercial crisis, and her pending advancement, remains in *statu quo*. Everything is still in embryo. The President, it is said, awaits only the adjournment of Congress to appoint a new Ministry—the old one still enjoying the interregnum. What the programme of the new Administration will be can only be judged of from the personnel composing it, which will probably be made public within a week. Even the assurances that we are to have a new Ministry are only founded in rumor. The old and present Cabinet pursue the even tenor of its way regardless of the criticism of disgust and opprobrium that reach it from every quarter, and seem regardless of the political [illegible] that inevitably awaits it. There is much more of interest for your readers in the fate of the present Administration than at first may appear. Certain appointments of the President in the [illegible] would unquestionably overthrow this Administration—this, however, would be the [illegible] of months of bloodshed, and after [illegible] which would be the [illegible] of many of our first houses in this City. The most prominent member of the new Cabinet will be GERONIMO URMENETA, a man of [illegible] of Rhode Island education. He was educated at Brown's University, speaks English fluently, fully imbued with our own sentiments, and is to be the Premier of the new Cabinet. Whatever else I might write you would be only [illegible], and there are too many Chilians, who will read this, who might, believing your correspondent, rely too much on the news I might give them, to allow me for the sake of lengthening out a letter to deceive them.

There is an undercurrent of bitter feeling against the Administration which has been slumbering during five years. The adverse party seemed afraid of the sound of their own voices raised in opposition, but once the ice became fairly broken, it astonished all Chili to see how many were of the same opinion, and how few friends the President had. Now his enemies' names are legion, and yet, secure in his own consciousness of right, he laughs at them all, and quietly defies them to do their utmost. Another move, however, it is suggested—and I have it from intimate and reliable friends of the President—may occur. His Excellency has met with great family afflictions lately, and has determined, after appointing his new Minister of the Interior, which is the position of Premier, to leave Chili for some months, leaving Mr. URMENETA as President. This will be eminently satisfactory to us here, as the latter is our present representative in Congress, and apparently the most liberal man in Chili.

Chili is on the eve, I fear, of not only a political but a severe monetary crisis. Her imports vastly exceed her exports, and as a consequence she is obliged to remit her silver coin to foreign markets in exchange for their products, and this in large amounts. Her gold cannot be remitted well inasmuch as its legal value as a tender greatly exceeds its intrinsic. Silver has become as scarce as with us in '51. Bar silver has become, in consequence, of higher value, and the mint is absolutely paying more for the silver than the legal value of it when coined. Banks are beginning to raise their hydra heads in our midst, paper currency comes to us from the capital in sums down to five and ten dollars, and, while money is scarce, haciendas are pledged for immense amounts; there is no confidence in the commercial community one with another, and a final crash is predicted. Interest on short loans has been frequently paid within the last month or two as high as two-and-one-half per cent.

The Tripartite Treaty between Ecuador, Chili and Peru is exciting considerable interest, not only among the people and in the Press of this country, but able articles come to us from abroad. The *Mercurio*, of this city, discusses the subject at great length, and while honestly admitting that the Treaty is inadequate to its object, assures the people of Chili that they must first learn to have union among themselves, and that when the impossibility of revolution be established, it will be time to talk of Treaties. Let us look for a moment at the parties to this Treaty. Ecuador, on the eve of trouble, if not war, with Venezuela because she will not restore Gen. FLORES' confiscated estates, [illegible] which a Legation is soon to arrive in Quito; Peru with a three-year's revolution, and her capital the scene of the assassination of the friendly envoys that come to her from abroad; Chili in the political and monetary crisis I have endeavored to describe. Glorious material this from which to construct a bulwark or a "breakwater," to use the Mexican President SALAS' expression, against which are to break the great Anglo-American waves of propagandism, American ideas and liberal sentiments, not to mention filibusterism. It would require the great bell of Moscow placed on the highest peak of the Cordilleras to bring this Congress of would-be statesmen together; and when brought together the result would be—well, for the result see the report of the Congress of Panama.

Hon. DAVID A. STARKWEATHER, for three years the Minister of the United States in Chili, leaves in the steamer of to-day. Mr. BEELAN remains as *Chargé d'Affaires*. Mr. S. takes with him what even his own characteristic modesty will not prevent him from observing, the conviction that he leaves many and warm friends behind him at the scene of his late labors. Few men have ever left a mission more beloved and more regretted. Gov. BIGLER has not yet arrived.

The following are the remarks of Mr. STARKWEATHER, on taking leave of the President of that Republic:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to your Excellency an autograph letter from the President of the United States, which will inform you that the relations which I have during three years held towards the Government of Chili are at an end; and while my heart, Sir, beats with delight at the hope of soon returning to my native country and friends, I cannot conceal the regret I feel in leaving your beautiful capital, and in sundering not only the many official but personal ties which bind me to your Excellency, your Government and people.

My sincere prayer shall ever be for the welfare of Chili, and my [illegible] hope that she will always retain that high and [illegible] position among the nations that she has so nobly won. With sincere regret I have the honor of bidding your Excellency farewell.

The President replied:

MR. MINISTER: I have learned with sincere regret that your mission has ended and that you are on the eve of leaving Chili. The spirit of enlightened, kind and cordial friendship with which you have discharged the duties of your mission, have created for you with the Government and among the people of Chili true and enduring feelings of affection, which will not soon be forgotten. The eminent personal qualities of your Excellency have served to strengthen the feeling in the mind of each member of the Administration, and I am rejoiced in giving you these assurances to add that of my own sincere personal esteem. I wish your Excellency a happy return to your friends and country, and the enjoyment of long years of happiness.

By letters received per last steamer, it is not improbable that the line of steamers from Europe to Valparaiso, via the Straits of Magellan, will be established. I have reason to believe, from letters to a prominent member of the Government, that ROTHSCHILD will take the matter in hand, and, with a subsidy from the Imperial Government, establish a line between Havre and Valparaiso. His were the lowest bids before the Chamber of Deputies, and it was thought he would secure the contract. The immense advantages resulting to Chili from such a line are incalculable, while the success of the line cannot for a moment be problematical. The commerce between France and the Southern Pacific Coast is enormous, while the travel, already great, would necessarily be greatly increased.

Letters have also been received advising the parties concerned that the promised Tug-Boat for the harbor of Valparaiso will reach us in December. Mr. NYE, son of the late captain of the *Pacific*, is the grantee for this exclusive and valuable privilege. A new French Minister, M. LIMPERANI, has taken the place of M. CABOTTE near this Republic. Among the deaths during the last fortnight I have to note one which threw a gloom over our city equally as well as that of Santiago. The popular and gifted Intendente of the latter province is dead. JOSE NICOLAS ZOCORNAL died on the 15th inst. His death has been deeply deplored. His funeral was attended by the first citizens of the Capital, headed by the Cabinet.

Another fact added to the many, in which this little State has given the lie to the "ingratitude of Republics," is in the late vote of her Congress, presenting Admiral, the Earl of DUNDONALD, of the British navy, with a gold medal worth $2,000, and his pay, during the rest of his life, as Admiral of the Chilian navy. It may be remembered, by some of your readers, that this celebrated individual, in 1818, then THOMAS, Lord COCHRANE, had been cashiered from the British navy, to which he has since been honorably restored, and accepted the invitation of the agent of the patriots, then in England, to take part with them in their revolution against Spain. He came and built up their navy, and performed exploits of daring rarely equaled in any country. His name is written in brilliant characters in Chili's early history. She has become a rich and powerful State, while her early defender is supporting the title of Earl on the inadequate pay of a British Admiral.

I have neglected telling you that aid had been given by the Government to certain parties to explore the Rio Negro, a river to the southward of this, by which it is proposed making an interoceanic communication, and thus avoid the more costly, dangerous and tedious passage of the Cordillera, which can only be crossed in the Summer months. This will be a gigantic scheme and open a vast trade with the Banda Oriental, Buenos Ayres, Patagonia, &c. The idea is not a new one. MENENDEZ spoke of its feasability in 1792, in his notes of a journey on this side of the Andes, and VILLARINO in 1783 in his travels in Patagonia, explored the proposed route, and he too was followed by DESCALZI in 1833. These travelers surveyed only part of the Rio Negro. The government of Buenos Ayres, or rather the Argentine Republic, will question the right of way which this Government thought of assuming, and with the eternal shortsightedness of all those countries has already begun to throw obstacles in the way of and cold water on the enterprise.

Another project of no small grandeur and interest has been proposed to this Government, which is the establishing a line of telegraph from this city to Buenos Ayres, and another to Panama. The distance between the latter points is over three thousand miles, and the former is across the continent a journey of twenty or more days. The parties signing the proposal are Messrs. HAZLEWOOD & BARRY, of London. They ask from this Government the exclusive right for ninety-nine years, and the usual privileges granted to such companies. Chili gives its fullest protection to the project. The result will be, the no longer isolation of these countries from the rest of the world, and their ready and constant intercourse with Europe and America *via* Panama and the Atlantic coast of South America.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Politics and Political Movements in Massachusetts—Mr. Hawthorne, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

There were several Conventions held at Concord, in Middlesex County, on the 1st instant. The Republican Convention of the Fifth Councilor District nominated Mr. W. J. EAMES, of Malden, for Councilor. He used to be a leading Whig. The American Convention nominated Mr. J. P. PEABODY for the same place. He was formerly a prominent Democrat at Lowell, where he now resides. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor BROWN got one vote. The American County Convention nominated Mr. HUNTRESS, the present incumbent, for Commissioner, and the Republican Convention also nominated him. Mr. BROWN had 27 votes in the American Convention, but failed to get a majority, so that his shuffling about has not done him any good. There was considerable sharp talking in the Conventions of both parties. Mr. EAMES, who received the Banks nomination for Councilor, failed to receive the American nomination also, by only six votes, which shows that there are some men in the Gardner organization by no means unfriendly to Mr. BANKS. Mr. EAMES, it ought to be added, was a member of the American Convention! His conduct excited some comment, but it is remarkable chiefly as proving how mixed up our parties are. The result of the election will enable gentlemen to take their places intelligently. Should Mr. BANKS be chosen—and few doubt that he will be—the amount of his vote will not afford any reliable test of his strength, as the victors will be joined by thousands of those who will have voted for Governor GARDNER, as the latter gentleman's defeat will be the signal for a total breaking up of his party,—the Democrats to get the Hunkers in it,—while the rest will go with the Republicans, and a ruling party be formed strong as were the Whigs in those times when the Whig State nominees were sure to be elected.

There were some of the leading Gardner men of Middlesex County in the Fifth Councilor Convention, and it was said that a majority of that body was composed of Gardnerites. Mr. FLETCHER, of Lowell, perhaps the ablest Gardner man in the County, was a member. It was called without distinction of preferences for Governor, as an *American* Convention, and there was some sharp sparring between GARDNER'S friends and those of BANKS. Mr. EAMES has, since his nomination, agreed to give $25 in aid of a fund to be devoted to the defeat of the Republicans.

There are to be more of these local Conventions this week, and hardly a day of the next fortnight, or more, will be without them. As yet, not a candidate for Senator or Representative has been put up, and it will be the policy of the managers of all parties to postpone these nominations to the last moment.

The "amended" State ticket is expected to be out on Friday next. Rumor says that Mr. WARNER will be dropped from the Republican ticket, and Mr. TRASK, the American candidate, for Lieutenant-Governor, be substituted. Mr. WHITE, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, will also be dropped, and his place be conferred on Mr. WARNER, or Mr. BENCHLEY, the latter gentleman being now Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. CLIFFORD will be displaced from the American ticket, and Mr. PHILLIPS will replace him. This is a very good movement. I give what I hear, without professing to speak officially.

The intense interest that is felt in business matters tends to lessen political feeling. When a man feels that something is very likely to happen that may cause his own ruin, his patriotism experiences a decline. He leaves the public to take care of itself, and attends closely to his private affairs. It is supposed that the popular vote will be quite small, comparatively speaking, as one of the consequences of the falling off in business. One party will be as much affected as the other, in this way. They all boast grandly. One of the speakers at the Gardner meeting on Tuesday evening claimed 65,000 for his candidate; the Banks men say that their leader will go as high as that [illegible]; and the Democrats put down 40,000 for Mr. BEACH. These figures would make a larger vote than we had last year for President, without having one for the Straight Republicans, who expect to do something handsome, though their enemies will not allow them to count above hundreds. Somebody must be disappointed, and it does not require much knowledge to see who is to be the man. One cannot judge of what is to be from what has heretofore been, things have so changed, but every judgment must be made up from what is now happening, and therefore is liable to be more erroneous than ordinary political judgments, which is needless in itself, how much so ever necessitated by circumstances. There is very little betting, but perhaps that is owing to the want of money, a complaint under which all parties are suffering. As to betting "on tick," none but fools do that, and I am solemnly assured that there is not a fool in either of our four parties.

The legislative elections are beginning to attract attention, and are, in fact, of quite as much consequence as the Gubernatorial election, as one party, should it succeed, may see fit to make use of its power to elect a United States Senator to take Mr. WILSON'S place. The proper time for such an election is the session of 1859, and I believe the rule has never been departed from for some seventy years; but it is supposed that if a gentleman of conservative turn of mind were to be chosen in 1858, the Senate would not pay any regard to the opposition that would be made to his taking the place, but would pronounce in his favor. The action of that body in the Indiana case shows that it is not so scrupulous as it used to be. Hence the necessity that exists here for carrying the Legislature, while it is possible that unions on candidates for the Senate and the House may be effected in many parts of the State between the second and third parties, and so those who shall succeed on the State ticket be beaten in the battle for the Legislature. The Democrats expect to elect a large number of members, and I think it is very likely that their strength in "the Great and General Court" will be something that will surprise those who are accustomed to speak of them as dead men. They possess the inestimable advantage of being a solid and a united body, and such bodies, wisely led, accomplish great things occasionally, as against nominally superior foes, as well in politics as in war. Boston will send a large number of Democrats to the House, and they will be well led, too. It was a favorite project with the Democrats in former times that Boston should be districted; and now that, in common with the rest of the State, it has been districted, the event will show that they were right, as regards their own party interests, though the State is not so certain to benefit from the change.

We have a new Postmaster. Mr. BAILEY, who has been a very good officer, goes out, and Mr. CAPEN, who has the capacity to make as good one, goes in as his successor. The latter is a man of letters in one respect, and now becomes a man of letters in another and more profitable respect; and the former retires from his lettered life to pursue the *belles lettres* in an editor's room, as he is owner and manager of the Boston *Daily Herald*, our most successful paper. It is understood that Mr. BAILEY did not take his polite dismissal with as much ease as it was administered, and certainly, such is the imperfection of our nature, it is a far easier thing to bear the infliction of taking five or six thousand a year from a fellow mortal, than for the loser of it to affect indifference. Men have lost their heads nonchalantly, but money!—the loss of *that* never yet was borne with coolness. Neither religion nor philosophy can make a man equal to resignation under such circumstances. We are all like the witty Don Garcias, and have our souls in our purses, which accounts for there being so many small-souled people about in these hard times. As the Administration was resolved that either Colonel GREENE or Mr. BAILEY—the uncle or the nephew—should retire, and as the former had the best political claims, the latter had to resign. As he has talents, and a competency, he is not to be pitied, and can figure as an editor, which is a higher rank than any mere office-holder can pretend to. Besides, Mr. CAPEN really deserved something from his old friend, BUCHANAN, having toiled for many a long year in the Democratic ranks, without receiving anything by way of reward. His appointment does the Administration credit, and is regarded with the highest favor by men of all parties. He is a hard-working, methodical man, with a high character for integrity, and of excellent personal bearing—just such a man, in brief, as reconciles us to the loss of so efficient a Postmaster as Mr. BAILEY has been in all respects.

The result of the second trial of the case of SHAW *vs.* The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, shows that it is better to submit to a severe verdict sometimes, rather than to fight against it. Mrs. SHAW was severely injured, and on the first trial the Jury gave her $15,000 damages, the largest, I think, ever known. This was three years ago, and the verdict was set aside by the full Court, because certain evidence had been rejected. The new trial had a few days since, was powerfully fought by our ablest lawyers. Mr. CHOATE, senior counsel, for the plaintiff, and to whose eloquence and logic the heavy damages in the first trial were attributed, was taken sick before his principal opponent, Mr. HOAR, had half finished his argument. This, as Mr. CHOATE was to close, might have proved disastrous to Mrs. SHAW'S case, had not Mr. DURANT, Mr. CHOATE'S associate, been found equal to the work that was required of him. Without having heard more than half of Mr. HOAR'S argument, and with no notes of the evidence, beyond those taken by Mr. CHOATE (in hieroglyphics) Mr. DURANT replied in full, and by the vigor of his reasoning, his close analysis of the evidence, and plain but effective oratory, worked up a greater result even, than that obtained by Mr. CHOATE at the first trial, the Jury giving $18,000 damages. Mr. DURANT has been steadily rising at our bar, and now he has firmly established his reputation as a first-class lawyer. It is the most remarkable achievement that has happened in our Courts within my recollection, and is all the more worthy of note because the plaintiff had a much more difficult case on the second trial than she had on the first.

As you seem to have an interest in Mr. HAWTHORNE, I will state, as a fact, within my personal knowledge, that he resigned the Liverpool Consulate immediately after the election of Mr. BUCHANAN became known to him, or to take effect after the expiration of the official life of his friend and patron, PIERCE. He would have gladly been released from the duties of the place months ago, and so have commenced his Continental tour in the Spring, instead of delaying it until Autumn. He does not contemplate returning to the United States until this time next year, though circumstances may induce him to come home sooner. I do not think I can afford you much encouragement as to any new work from his pen. He rarely works, save under the impulse of compulsion, and compulsion can no more be brought to bear upon him. What with his accumulations, partly from the sales of his works, and partly from his office, he is placed in tolerable circumstances; while he will also have something respectable, annually, from the future sales of his old works, which are half a dozen in number, besides the books he has written for children. Naturally indolent, simple in his modes of life, very diffident, morbidly sensitive, and caring nothing for money as money, he will not be very likely to go to the trouble of creating for us another Arthur Dimmesdale, or Judge Pyncheon. He is said to be a great admirer of SHAKESPEARE'S conduct, in retiring from the world, and from literary pursuits, when, had he so chosen, he might have given to the ages some work as superior to "Hamlet" as that is to "Richard III." Having such views, Mr. HAWTHORNE is not likely to seek to advance upon *The Scarlet Letter*, which is his "Hamlet." He is now fifty years old, and Shakespeare was in his fiftieth year when he retired to Stratford. Mr. HAWTHORNE was well, and when I last saw him, which was but a few days before he sailed to Liverpool, in 1853, I should not have put him down for more than forty, only that I knew him to be a half a dozen years older than that respectable period of life. He might give us half a score of new works, if he chose, but I, who have admired his writings, ever since I first read some of them in *The Token*, seventeen or twenty years ago, should be glad to compound for two, and much fear that I shall never see one. It is rather odd that he and CALEB CUSHING should have both been appointed to high office by the same President after both had been story-writers, at the same time, for the same periodicals. Both wrote for *The Token*, and HAWTHORNE, and I believe CUSHING, for *The New-England Magazine*, when that excellent periodical was under the management of Mr. BUCKINGHAM. [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The Financial Crisis—Alarm Among the Farmers—The Independent or State Stock Banking a Failure—Hon. A. H. H. Stewart—Commodore Skinner—The Blue Ridge Tunnel—Politics—The Mails, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STAUNTON, Va., Friday, Oct. 2, 1857.

The financial crisis in Virginia is severely felt, though as yet there are few if any failures of much consequence. The fact that the State is peculiarly agricultural, and, as a consequence, less susceptible of injury from a crisis like the present, alone saved her people from ruin. She has suffered in the ratio of her commercial operations as much, perhaps, as any other community; but this was owing rather to her inefficient banking system than a want of stability on the part of her merchants. Her independent or State stock banks gave way at the first crash, or at least suspended specie payments, and thus a large circulating medium was at once rendered worthless. Unfortunately for the mercantile interests of the State, these banks have for some time occupied a position of antagonism to the old banking institutions, and they, anxious for an opportunity to bring this new system into disrepute, refused to accept any of the notes of these banks either on deposit or in discharge of obligations. The old banks, alone continuing to pay specie, held and do still hold complete sway in the money market; and mindful of the dangerous competition which they have met with from the State stock banks, and the opposition raised by their friends to the recharter of the old banks, they seized upon this opportunity to bring them into discredit, and thus silence their advocates for all future time. But, in the exercise of their resentment, they have unfortunately victimized a large class who have been holders of the notes of these banks, and, by the curtailment of their discount lines, as a necessity of their continuing to pay specie, in order still more to exhibit the advantages of the old principle, in contrast with the State stock system, they withdrew from circulation the only notes that could be made available for purposes of trade. Thus business men were left without any means of meeting their liabilities, the notes at their command being discredited through the agency of the specie-paying banks, while such as were current were withdrawn from circulation, as a consequence of the great demand for specie, and the refusal of the banks to extend their discount lines. It is only to be wondered at that, in such a state of things, failures were not almost universal; and I cannot doubt but that serious results will follow, if the old banks persist in their present policy, which, after all, is actuated by mere motives of revenge.

The State stock principle of banking in Virginia has proved a decided failure. At least, it was but an experiment; and while in prosperous times it may obtain, through a sort of "courteous confidence" dictated by a regard for the dignity of the Commonwealth, whose bonds form the basis of its operations, it cannot be relied upon in a crisis like the present. Under any circumstances, notes issued upon a fluctuating basis like State stock cannot be deemed reliable, however freely they may circulate. They will be found, upon any slight pressure, to depreciate in the ratio of the depressed market value of the pledge upon which they are issued; and in such a crisis "courteous confidence" and patriotism are very apt to yield to the more pressing and important consideration of self-protection. There are few, even in Virginia, now-a-days, who would be found ready, from mere motives of patriotism, having reference to an increase of confidence in State credit, to forego a personal advantage, or submit to a trifling loss. Such instances of disinterestedness are rare, and institutions, based upon the faith of public confidence, governed by such considerations, will be found, like the State stock banks of Virginia, utterly unstable. The experience of the last week or two in the working of this principle, knocks the arguments of its advocates "into a cocked hat," and gives a decided triumph to the friends of the old banking system. I question if the zeal manifested in behalf of the former principle was not actuated more by a desire to open a market for State stocks than any real conviction of its superiority. Under the operation of this system, the State interests would be materially advanced, for a new and profitable field would be opened, wherein her bonds would meet a ready sale. This prospect is destroyed by the proofs of the inefficiency of that system furnished so conclusively in this late experiment. It would be well had these developments been made before so much inconvenience and injury had resulted from the circulation of the notes of these banks.

The brokers seem to be anathematized by all classes in the State, much of the existing stringency being ascribed to them. From all I can learn a general call will be made upon the next Legislature to cripple their operations by some restrictive legislation, either in the form of a tax at the several points within the State with which they happen to have business relations, or by compelling the old banks to receive the notes of other banks upon terms which will effectually annul their mischievous functions and make their business reasonably profitable. It is a robbing system as now pursued in Virginia, and what is worse, they are said to be in league with each other for the depreciation of banking institutions, which, in the absence of an undue pressure, would withstand the present crisis independently. It is the fear of them that prevents the specie-paying banks from extending their discount lines, and spreading abroad a reliable currency instead of the worthless trash which is now stagnant in the hands of merchants whose notes are being protested for want of available currency to meet them. When a salutary restraint shall be placed upon their operations, I have no doubt the people will have less cause to apprehend evil from a crisis like the present.

Honorable A. H. H. STEWART, late Secretary of the Interior under FILLMORE, resides in this town, and is now devoting himself to the practice of law. He is State Senator elect from this County, (Augusta,)—an humble position, it must be said, for a gentleman once occupying the elevated standing of a member of the Cabinet in the Federal Administration. He was all through an unlucky politician, though by some singular freak of fortune he happened to be elevated in that one instance to an important position. Ever since his political career has been downward, by a somewhat precipitate gradation. He joined the Know-Nothings, and that was the end of him. Those familiar with his career represent him as one of the most desperate political adventurers in the country; and it is only to be wondered that in the excess of his ambition, which is said to be guided alone by expediency, he had ventured upon a policy offering but slight hopes of political advancement. His adhesion to that party betrayed a woful want of foresight or statesmanship, for could he but have foreseen its destiny, his strong proverbial ambition and love of expediency would have restrained him from any such false step. Even now, when all hope of elevation is gone, he would fain seek occasion for a display in the humble walks of political station, and as a last resort, consents to accept the representation of a single County in the State Senate. How the mighty are fallen! But this is better than total oblivion; and who knows but that he may emerge from that position enhanced in a degree [illegible] results in the future!

I understand that Commodore SKINNER purposes making this town his future residence. His son, JAMES H. SKINNER, is a practicing lawyer here, and is represented as a young gentleman of fine promise. He was the Democratic candidate last May for the State Senatorship, in opposition to SANDY STEWART, as he is familiarly called here. It is a strong Know-Nothing County, else his personal popularity would have secured his election. I understand he had many "set-tos" with his antagonist upon the stump, and that the Ex-Secretary was considerably used up in every conflict. He had the disadvantage of a bad cause, and that may probably have operated to some extent in determining the contest unfavorably to him.

The Blue Ridge tunnel will be completed in a few days, the rails being now all but laid. This will considerably expedite the passage of the cars between this town and Richmond, by obviating the necessity of ascending the Blue Ridge Mountain which, as being done by a slow and easy progress, while a greater distance has to be overcome, materially prolonged the period of transit between both points. By the completion of this tunnel, the risks and dangers incident to the ascent and descent of the steep grades of the present temporary track across the mountain will also be avoided, and this is by no means an unimportant consideration in estimating the advantages of the new route.

The chief political talk here, as in other parts of the State, is the Wise and Hunter contest for the United States Senate. I am informed that it is seriously contemplated to question both as to their true positions with reference to the Administration. Should WISE reply, there will be no excuse for his competitor to hold back; and I can hardly see why he should, if, indeed, his position would not be assailable. The feeling here is very generally for WISE; and I doubt exceedingly if his election is not already beyond a question. HUNTER'S prevaricating course, and the unfavorable opinions of his position with reference to the Administration to which it has given rise, have tended considerably to diminish him in public estimation. His course renders him justly obnoxious to suspicion; and I hardly think that any avowals will now save him from defeat, since they would be attributable to fear rather than confidence in the position which he holds.

The people here complain that there is even a "crisis" in the mails, which, for three days past, seem to be in a state of sad confusion. The Northern mail has been 12 and, in some instances, 24 hours behind time—a rather inconvenient delay at a time when communication, with New-York especially, is so important. There is a screw loose somewhere.

The suspension in most public enterprises which is likely to result from the existing financial panic, foreshadows a dire prospect for the poor laborer during the coming Winter. I hear of hundreds having been thrown out of employment, in different parts of the State, with but little prospect of their speedy reengagement. This is a sad indication at the approach of Winter. The crisis will be a disastrous one in many forms, and its effects will long be felt by many even in comparative affluence. Property, real and personal, are being sacrificed at an awful rate, and the worst, it is to be feared, has not come.

Measures of Precaution against Accidents at Sea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So just have been all your own comments on the disaster to the *Central America* that you leave but little more to be said. I venture, however, to make one or two further suggestions to our ship owners.

1. In nine cases out of ten when a boat is lowered at sea in a gale of wind or in a heavy seaway, she is stove alongside and rendered useless, besides endangering the lives of those who are lowered in her. We know that some of the *Central America's* boats were thus lost. This is most usually occasioned by the difficulty of unhooking the boat tackles whilst the boat is tossed up and down by the waves, and almost always happens if the ship has headway, even though the sea be smooth. Every boat tackle should be fitted in such a way as to *unhook itself* as the boat strikes the water. There are such contrivances, and they should be sought after and used.

2. Rafts of rattan frame covered with canvas are used on some of our ferry boats, and might easily be adapted for ships, if they were constructed in short sections and well strengthened. At any rate *rafts of some sort* ought to be on board all our largest steamers. Sea-captains may smile, or pshaw, or ridicule a precaution which looks to such expedients being necessary, but we have now had painful experience enough to judge as well as sea-captains in this matter.

3. On board of ships-of-war, every officer and man of the crew is mustered twice a day at his station for fighting an enemy. So should it be in these great steamers. Every man should have a station and duty assigned him, in case of *fire* or *manning boats*. Each boat should have its coxswain and crew, who should be answerable for its constant readiness for service. The passengers might be included in the arrangement of stations, in the manner which you have suggested. All hands should be mustered—say at 9 A. M. at *fire stations*, and at sunset at *boat or wreck stations*—and go through some of the duties. Surely, male American passengers would consent to some disciplinary arrangements, where the object is so all-important. Indeed, this would be an amusing relief to the tedium of the voyage. Let some of our Navy Captains or merchant steamers mature a plan for general adoption. I might name Captains HIGGINS, SHUFELDT, PORTER, BULLOCH, and others, who could give proper advice on this, which I consider the most important expedient by far of all which are now talked about.

4. The writer has been on board many ships, but has never seen one in which he does not think the supply of *pumps* should have been trebled, for any useful purpose in relieving the ship in case of a leak. We have learned this at last—that steam-pumps are not to be trusted. Plenty of pumps in every part of the ship, and a responsible *carpenter* to take care of them, might have saved the *Central America*.

B.

IMPORTANT TO VESSELS GOING TO FRANCE.—The President of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce has caused to be published the following for the information of captains and owners of vessels bound to the ports of France. It was communicated by Count DE CHOISEUL, Consul of France:

"Foreign ships coming from the U. S. having presented on their arrival in a port of France, bills of health, given by American authorities, bearing no date or statement of the number of men composing the crew; His Excellency the Minister of the Department of Commerce has decided that all ships, bearers of such bills of health, arriving in a French port, shall be put under Quarantine, unless those papers have been completed by the 'visa' of the French Consulate."

Pearl-muscles have been discovered in the Dano River, in Texas. One gentleman, living near Fort Marion, has employed ten men to dig for these muscles, and has obtained ten thousand pearls, one of the size of a rifle-ball. Specimens have been sent to New-York and New-Orleans, to ascertain their real value.

In Bay Chaleur, the past season, the Massachusetts fishing vessels have done but little during the last four or five weeks. Mackerel were scarce, and the weather very rough; during one fortnight, but two days fishing were obtained, in which the vessels could go out to fish. Some of them were coming home with half fares.

The work of dredging the Maffit Channel in the port of Charleston has been commenced with great success. The dredging machinery is new, the invention of a Charleston mechanic.

NEW-YORK LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Reported every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by [illegible]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Occasional sales are sometimes made at Bergen-Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 6, 1857.

YARDS.	Beeves	Beeves	Cows	Veal Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Swine
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	[illegible]	16	34	[illegible]	.....
Chamberlain's, Robinson-st.	.....	81	88	118	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	85	130	66	.....	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for week	.....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 ..... [illegible]

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

Transported	Beeves	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Swine
Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson River Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson River Boats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem Railroad	200	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Haven Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden & Amboy R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
On Foot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is the report of Live Stock over the Erie Road for the week ending Wednesday, Oct. 7:

Cattle	[illegible]	Horses	[illegible]
Sheep	[illegible]	Lambs	[illegible]
Hogs	3,601	Calves	[illegible]

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	460	Massachusetts	[illegible]
New-York	656	Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Illinois	734	Texas	[illegible]
Kentucky	331	Connecticut	[illegible]
Indiana	247	Michigan	[illegible]
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	[illegible]
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	[illegible]

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; [illegible] allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are a trifle lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day. Home.	Last Week. Home.
Premium Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
First quality	10½c.@11c.	11c. @[illegible]
Medium quality	9c. @10c.	[illegible]
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8½c.	8c. @ [illegible]
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	7c. @ [illegible]
General selling prices	8½c.@10c.	[illegible]
Average of all sales	9c. @ 9½c.	[illegible]

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLAIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLAIN reports Beeves at [illegible]. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. [illegible] reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The general features of to-day's market have been very similar to those of last Wednesday. [illegible] good cattle there were offered [illegible] about the same figures, though from their inferiority, our quotations are a shade lower [illegible] "good quality" by comparison only. The lowest figures, 6c., are below any quotation we have given in many months, or years, we believe. We have seldom seen single animals sold at these figures, but we have [illegible] to-day, enough of them to be entered in the table of prices. We have seen "scallawags" before, but we [illegible] that our idea of that [illegible] never was fully developed until we saw a lot of hides and horns in market to-day called "Texas cattle." Perhaps the best illustration of their condition was given by one of the barefooted boys who congregate about the yards, and with a big baton in hand play "drover." About noon, the adolescent drover referred to, took up his position on the north side of one of these Texan animals, and after standing there some time was asked what he was about. "I was trying," said he, "to see if the sun's rays coming through that are on upon my feet wouldn't get warmed up a little, but it's no go—the feller isn't thick enough to stop the sun on its way through him long enough to warm it." We think "chubby" about right; they were too thin to cast a shadow. We heard of $15 ℔ head being offered for the pick, and the highest sales reported were at $20 ℔ head. The owners did not insist [illegible] to repeat the profitableness of bringing such cattle to market. Also. These cattle came through Illinois, where corn is offered at 12 cents a bushel. We heard of another drover who brought a lot as far as Bergen, but on taking a look at the animals as they left the cars, he was so ashamed of them, that he sold one at the first offer, and started for home.... There were [illegible] at ALLERTON'S during the week, [illegible] fresh cattle, which, added to the stale cattle left over from last market, gave a lot [illegible] to the receipts for that market. These sold slowly during yesterday and to-day, and from the appearance of the yards towards sundown, we judged [illegible] over. The offerings for the week at all the other markets were [illegible], which is [illegible] the weekly average for 1856. The very low price of hides and tallow would materially diminish the profits of butchers, but for the low price at which they buy. Hides are now [illegible], and rough tallow [illegible] against nearly double these rates this day one month. The Boston dealers bought sparingly at Albany, taking only about 300. With the exception of a few good Kentucky Cattle, most of them were common stock. A few droves were withdrawn from the yards, or came in too late to be offered, and will either take their chance with irregular sales during the week, or help to swell the numbers for the next market. To sum up: business was very dull during the entire day. The best cattle brought last week's prices, while the poorer grades [illegible] at ¼c. decline. Some of the droves, or the remnants of them, wear a familiar look, having occupied the same yards for two or three of the past market days, and we shall not be disappointed to see them again.

The following are the principal lots on sale to-day, including a few lots disposed of last evening:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
111	Ky.	J. Wilson	J. A. Merritt.
138	Tex.	J. W. Taylor	[illegible]
50	Ill.	Hutchinson & Holdsworth	J. C. Hoag.
30	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
[illegible]	Ky.	McConnell & Duncan	S. Ulery.
[illegible]	Ohio.	J. S. Yeoman	M. Dalton.
21	N. Y.	Johnson	M. Dalton.
[illegible]	Ohio.	M. J. Flynn	Owner.
[illegible]	Ky.	S. B. Richardson	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill.	S. B. Richardson	Allerton & Conger.
[illegible]	Ohio	J. Hobert	O. Hard.
29	Ohio	C. K. Warner	E. H. Shepard.
165	Ill.	Clapp & Little	J. H. Williams.
16	N. Y.	W. E. Wheeler	Owner.
[illegible]	Ill.	Allerton & Funk	Geo. Ayrault.
40	N. Y.	Vail & Garey	Owners.
[illegible]	Ohio	Douglass & Co.	W. Ayrault.
67	Ill.	Wood & Cunningham	Westheimer & Bro.
[illegible]	Ohio	J. McPherson	T. H. Harris.
81	Ill.	Hull & Co.	T. H. Harris.
104	Ill.	[illegible]	D. Burnett.
37	Ohio	Dillon & Burdeck	M. Phillips.
31	Ohio	Geo. Sage	Owner.
35	Ohio	Geo. Paine	Owner.
28	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
35	N. J.	N. Sang	Owner.
25	N. Y.	M. C. Gibson	Owners.
34	N. Y.	Culver & Gates	S. Marrion.
37	Ohio	H. Cox	Owner.
42	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Geo. Purdy.
35	Ohio	E. Holloway	Owner.
49	Ill. &c.	Healy & Co.	Owners.
41	Ill.	S. Ulery	Owner.
65	Ill.	J. T. Alexander	S. Ulery.
61	Ind.	Prettiman & Hall	Beach & Gray.
50	Ky.	W. B. Tarleton	Valentine & Martin.
65	Ky.	W. A. Fry	D. Barnes.

We present as usual, a few extracts from our copious notes of the transactions of this day:

J. WILSON brought in 111 Bourbon County, Ky., cattle of a very fair grade, which J. A. MERRITT was selling at about 10c. Home weight 1,400 lbs.

J. W. TAYLOR forwarded 138 light, thin, Texans, some of which looked as though their sides—bones might have been a forest with the trees very close together—they would find no difficulty in going be[illegible]

[illegible] weighing at [illegible] lbs. Some [illegible] They were [illegible] would not average 7c. net. A portion of the best brought $90 each. I. Burrows salesman.

J. E. [illegible] sold 30 of his own Dutchess County stock at near 11c. They were a heavy lot of very good cattle, estimated at 850 lbs. net. A few brought $112 each. Here also sold 30 Illinois cattle for Rudderson & Hollins, worth at about 9c. They were a fair lot, weighing at home 1,300 lbs.

McConnell & Dawson had a very good lot of cattle from Clark County, Ky. There were 86 of them, weighing 1,400 lbs. gross, which S. Ulery was selling at 9½c.@10c.

S. B. Buchanan contributed 147 fair Kentucky cattle, 75 of which rated at 650 lbs. net, were being sold by Hollister & Lamparree, at 9c.@10c.

J. Hobart forwarded 66 fair steers from Yates Co., Ohio, rated at 650 lbs. which O. Head was disposing of at 9c.@10c.

C. R. Warner brought in 30 fair Ohio steers, which E. R. [illegible] was selling at 9c.@10c. The owner estimated the price as much less than this. Doubtless it was quite low enough, considering their cost. They were estimated at 575 lbs.

W. [illegible] was selling 16 of his Dutchess Co., N. Y., steers at 10c.@11c. They were large and fat, weighing 800 lbs. net.

Furry & Allerton had 80 good Illinois Steers, selling by Geo. Ayrault at 10c.@10½c. Estimated weight 700 lbs. C. Owens took eight at $80 each or hardly 10c.

W. H. Ramsey sold at Bergen the last lot of Platt & Reid's cattle at $47, ⅌ head, or a trifle over 8c., calling them 575 lbs. net.

Ramsey sold 61 Illinois cattle for Hull & Co., at $42, which were rated at 480 lbs. They were very common and light. He was selling to-day, 86 fair Steers for J. McFarrsen at 8½c.@10c. Estimated weight 650 lbs.

E. H. Holloway had 30 fat cows and heifers from Clark County, Ohio, which Geo. A. Tuttle was selling at 8c.@9c.; [illegible] 1,000 lbs.

Webb & Cunningham's 67 Missouri Cattle reckoned as Illinois from a short feeding in that State, were being disposed of by Westheimer & Bro., at about 9½c. They were of good quality.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with their Calves at their sides. The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $80@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The Cow-market, which has been dull for several weeks past, is still more so to-day. We quote a decline of $5 ⅌ head on fresh Cows, although milk has recently been put up to 7c. ⅌ quart in the City. The stoppage of several large distilleries in this vicinity, cutting off the chief Cow-feed, is the principal cause of the decline in stock.

Allerton reports receipts of 20 fresh cows during the week. They are very dull, bringing from $25 to $50, or at least $5 ⅌ head less than last week.

Browning reports receipts of 15 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. With very light receipts owners and salesmen complain of a dull market and a decline in price since last week.

Chamberlain reports 56 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$65 for extras. Very little change during the week. The market is far from being brisk.

O'Brien reports 116 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good; and $50@$60 for extras. Receipts have been large, with very dull sales at reduced prices. The greater part of the offerings are still on hand, awaiting buyers.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlain's and O'Brien's.

These have not been as plenty during the past week, but under the pressure of the times, the market is scarcely as good as it was one week ago.

Allerton reports receipts of 226 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@6c., with a very few at 7½c. Stocks of only medium quality, with plenty on hand. Market very dull.

Browning reports receipts of 34 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@7½c. Supply sufficient with a dull market.

Chamberlain reports receipts of 113 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7½c. A very few are reported as bringing 8c. They are not as plenty as last week, but there is no improvement in the market.

O'Brien reports 84 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7½c. They are selling with tolerable briskness at former prices. There are no more offered than are wanted.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlain's, at so much ⅌ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs. ⅌ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The City receipts show a falling off in numbers of live Sheep of more than 1,000 head, from last week. The trade is getting very dull, at a decline of fully 50c. ⅌ head. The heavy decline in skins, and the difficulty of selling them at any price, affects the sale of Sheep. Pelts which brought $1 each last year are now worth 44c.@50c.

Allerton reports receipts of 2,120 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 7c.@10c. ⅌ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb. for Lambs. Receipts have been large, and with the low prices of beef and a decline in pelts, there has been a falling off of about 50c. ⅌ head. There is a large supply on hand which did not find sales during the day. The market is very dull.

O'Brien reports sales of 700 Sheep and Lambs at $2@$4 50 ⅌ head.

Browning reports receipts of 4,672 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 8c.@9½c. net for Sheep, and 7c.@10c. for Lambs. With a falling off of 1,000 head from last week's receipts, the market has been very dull. Sheep have been bringing $2 50@$4 50, and Lambs $2 50@$3 ⅌ head, which is considered to be a decline of about 50c. ⅌ head on last week's prices. Near 1,000 head are now on sale, including receipts of this morning not enumerated in the above figures. *The market is extremely dull, both wholesale and retail butchers buying very sparingly.*

Chamberlain reports receipts of 4,721 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$6 ⅌ head, with no noticed variation in the market since last week. Receipts continue free.

REPORTS OF BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 6, 1857.

Samuel McGraw reports sales of

50 Sheep and Lambs at	$202 50
25 Sheep and Lambs at	81 50
47 Sheep and Lambs at	137 87
117 Sheep and Lambs at	425 75
60 Sheep and Lambs at	193 25
18 Sheep and Lambs at	73 00
20 Sheep and Lambs at	85 00
48 Sheep and Lambs at	160 12
60 Sheep and Lambs at	241 75
434	$1,600 74

Thos. C. Larkin reports sales of

166 Sheep and Lambs at	$450 00
89 Sheep and Lambs at	261 37
190 Sheep and Lambs at	725 88
25 Sheep and Lambs at	76 50
51 Sheep and Lambs at	212 50
180 Sheep and Lambs at	624 00
67 Sheep and Lambs at	220 16
60 Sheep and Lambs	214 62
787	$3,123 50

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ⅌ lb., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

This market is just now abundantly supplied, some 2,500 live hogs remaining unsold. The barges are bringing dead ones in quite freely since cool weather commenced. We quote a decline of ½c. ⅌ lb.

Allerton reports receipts of 606 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 6½c.@7c. for prime corn-fed hogs, and 6¼c.@6½c. for distillery hogs. There is a good supply now on hand, including some 1,200 fat hogs, which have just arrived and not included above.

Van Brunt & Waring, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.			
Live	7@7¼	Dressed	9@9½
DISTILLERY.			
Live	6¼@6½	Dressed	8¼@8½

G. W. Doran, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre Row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Live.	Dressed.
Heavy West'n corn Hogs	7 @7¼ gross.	9 @9¼ net.
Light corn Hogs	6½@6¾ gross.	9 @9¼ net.
This State corn Hogs	7 @7¼ gross.	9¼@9½ net.
Distill prime Hogs	6¼@6½ gross.	8½@8¾ net.
Stock Hogs (no sale.)	6 @ — gross.	— @ — net.

The market is well supplied, and the prospect is that *Hogs of all descriptions* will suffer a further decline, in view of free shipments now on their way to this market.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Pearls, $6; Pots, $7 ⅌ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 7¼c.; Sodaash, (80 ⅌ cent.) 3c.@3¼c. ⅌ lb. Stock of Ashes in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 860 bbls., *including 790 bbls. Pearls and 119 bbls. Pots.*

BEESWAX—Prime American yellow, 28c.@30c. cash ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Is dull and heavy, pending the auction sale of Rio, announced for to-morrow, the 8th inst. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c. cash; Cubas, 10½c., and Native Ceylon, 12c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is inactive and nominal in value. The supply here, is estimated at about 4,000 bales, against 22,500 bales same time last year. Holders are inclined to reduce their claims to satisfy buyers.

FISH—The demand is very tame, and prices are generally nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is salable and firm. The transactions since our last comprise 10,450 bbls:

Superfine State	$4 50@ 4 60
Extra State	4 75@ 4 95
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Fancy Ohio	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 10@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 50
Extra Missouri	5 50@ 7 50

Canadian is in demand at steady rates; sales, 500 bbls., ordinary to good extra, at $5 10@$6 ⅌ barrel. Southern Flour is unchanged. Sales, 1,750 barrels low mixed to choice extra at $5 15@$7 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $4@$5 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 75 for Jersey, and $4@$4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter is worth $19@$20 ⅌ puncheon.

FRUIT—The current movements are restricted and prices are somewhat unsettled. Sales by auction: 110 boxes Layer Raisins, Clemens' brand, $4 50@$4 60; 21 half do. do. do. do. $2 50; 15 quarter do. do. $1 40; 20 boxes Bunch Raisins, do. do. $4 16; 62 quarter do. do. $1 20; 60 boxes Layer Raisins, Pesez brand, $4 05@$4 20; 20 half do. do. do. $2 20; 27 boxes bunch do. do. do. $3 85; 120 quarter do. $1 05@$1 10; 12 boxes do. do. Copos do. do. $4 10; 11 do. cluster do. do. Munez, do. do. $2 25; 700 do. Prime old Raisins, $2 75@$3; 600 half boxes do. do. $1 25; 15 cases of Citron at 18c.@19¼c.; 16 half chests Lemons, Clemens' brand, $6; 120 boxes do. $2 50@$3 75; 50 do. shelled Almonds, do. 24½c.; 50 frails Jordan do., 13c.; 29 do. hard shell do. do., 6¼c.; 121 half boxes Figs, do. 8¼c.; 261 boxes Figs, Pecoy brand, 4¼c.@5c.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for at rather higher prices. Sales, 28,000 bush., including very good White Canadian at $1 25; ordinary, to prime White Southern at $1 25@$1 37½; prime Red do. at $1 23@$1 25; and damaged Southern at from 75c.@$1 22½ ⅌ bush. Corn is depressed and lower. Sales, 43,000 bush. at 66½c.@70c. for mixed Western; 71c.@72c. for Yellow Southern, and 80c. for a small parcel of choice White Southern, ⅌ bush. Oats are in request at firmer prices; 50c.@52c. for Western at 47c.@51c. for State; 36c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 32c.@36c. for Southern, ⅌ bush. Sales have been made of 3,400 bush. Rye at 73c.@75c.; and 3,300 bush. California Barley at 80c.@85c. ⅌ bush. White Beans $1 62½@$1 75; Canadian Peas, 90c. ⅌ bush., and Black-eyed Peas, at $3 50@$3 62½ ⅌ bag, of two bush.

HAY—Shippers are buying North River, in bales, at 55c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is dull and heavy. American undressed, $150@$170; do. dressed, $200@$220; Italian, $240; Clean Russia, $220@225; Jute, $122 50@$125; Sisal, 9¼c.; Manila, 8c.; Sunn, 4¼c. ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Sell slowly at former rates. New, 8c.@11c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 23c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet and depressed, *with more sellers than buyers, especially for cash.* We quote Crude Turpentine at $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits do., at 41c.@42c., cash, for large and small lots, ⅌ gallon. Tar at $1 75@$2 25, according to quality, ⅌ bbl. Resin at $1 70@$1 75 for common, ⅌ 310 lbs.; $2 25@$5 *for No. 1*, and $5 50@$7 for White and Pale, ⅌ 280 lbs. Pitch at $2@$2 25 ⅌ bbl.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Oct. 5.—Turpentine—Sales to-day of 265 bbls., at $3 50 for virgin, and $2 50 for yellow dip. Spirits—Sales to-day of 100 casks at 36c. ⅌ gallon, being a decline. Resin and Tar—Nothing doing in either article.

OILS—Are sparingly inquired for at our quotations; Crude Whale at 69c.@73c. ⅌ gallon. Crude Sperm, $1 30 ⅌ gallon; Bleached Winter Whale, 83c.@85c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm, $1 45 ⅌ gallon; Red Oil, 60c.@62½c. ⅌ gallon; Palm, 10c. ⅌ lb.; Olive, $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ gallon, and $3 25 ⅌ basket. Linseed 70c. for English, and 70c.@72c. for American, in large and small lots, cash, ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil $1@$1 10 ⅌ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Oct. 5.—The tightness in the money market has produced a complete stagnation in Oils and Whalebone, and we are therefore *without any transactions whatever.* Advices from London, by the *Arabia*, state that Sperm Oil was in demand, with an upward tendency—prices nominally £92@£94. Havre, the market has been quite active, and Bone has advanced considerably—10c. to 20c. on Ochotsk and North-West, with sales of 40,000 lbs.—*Whalemen's Ship. List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at $22 25@$22 50 for Mess, $21 50 for prime Mess, and $17 75@$18 for prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11½c. for Cumberland and Cut Middles; 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c. ⅌ lb. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of only small lots, at $14@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $15 75@$16 25 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12½c.@16½c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Are less active and are languid in price. Sales 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are very quiet, parties being indisposed to move, at present. Prices are altogether nominal.

WHISKY—Sales: 325 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 20c.@21c.; chiefly at 20c.@20½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather tame, and rates slightly favored shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ⅌ lb.; Flour 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 5d.@7d. ⅌ bushel. Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef 2s. 6d.@3s. ⅌ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: A bark to ports in the Bay of Fonseca at $20 ⅌ ton, and 5 ⅌ cent. primage; ship *Glance*, to Bristol, England, Grain, 8d. in ship's bags; a brig from Wilmington, N. C., to Hull, Crude Turpentine, 3s.; a Tern schooner from Charleston to Barcelona, Flour, $1 12½, Wheat 23c. in shipper's bags; a brig, 227 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $2,050; a schooner, 175 tons, same voyage, $1,400; two brigs from a Southern port to a windward island, Lumber, $11; one from Norfolk to Jamaica, Staves, $14, and back to New-York, Logwood, $4; one from Jacksonville to Porto Rico, Lumber, $11; a schooner from Georgetown, S. C., to Barbadoes, Lumber, $12; one to St. Johns, N. F., 55c. for wet bbls., and 50c. for dry; ship Monsoon, hence to Valparaiso, and a brig from Richmond to Pernambuco and back to the United States, on private terms.

Review of the Detroit Breadstuffs Trade,

for the Week ending with Oct. 3.

FLOUR—The transactions in Flour during the week are shown in the following summary: On Saturday week 700 bbls. sold at $4 75; 60 bbls. at $5 12½, and 100 bbls. on private terms. On Monday a heavy decline was submitted to by holders, and sales were 300 bbls., at $4 75; 75 bbls. extra, at $5 12½; a small lot at $4 87½, and 125 bbls. on private terms. On Tuesday the only transaction was 270 bbls. on private terms. On Wednesday 200 bbls. sold, in two lots, at $4 50. On Thursday 260 bbls. sold at $4 50; 100 bbls. at the same figure; 100 bbls. on private terms; and 100 bbls. City Mills double extra, at $6 75. On Friday 150 bbls. sold at $4 50; 100 bbls. to the trade, at $4 50@$4 75; and 200 bbls. extra, at $4 62½. There was plenty of Flour on the market at the close, and buyers were disposed to take hold, but could not agree upon prices.

The total receipts of Flour for the week by railroad are 15,425 bbls., against 11,497 bbls. for the previous week.

WHEAT—The following are the sales of Wheat during the week, other than in the street: On Saturday week 1,600 bush. sold at $1 06, and one car load to mill at $1 10. On Monday 560 sold at $1 f. o. b., and 300 bush. on track, to mill, at $1. On Tuesday no sales. On Wednesday 600 bush. sold from store at $1 03. On Thursday 500 bush. sold at $1 03 f. o. b., 2,000 bush. do. on private terms, and 200 bush. from store, to mill, at 90c. On Friday 500 bush. from store, to mill, at 95c. In the street about 2,000 bush. has been received at prices ranging from 70c. to $1, closing at 95c. as the highest figure.

The total receipts from all sources during the week are 26,855 bush., against 11,912 bush. for the previous week.

CORN—There is a fair supply of Corn on the market, with no inquiry except to supply the home demand. About 1,000 bush. have sold during the week, delivered in bags at 60c.@62½c. ⅌ bush.

BARLEY—Barley is steady at the same prices as quoted last week, $1 50@$1 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Brewers are tolerably well supplied, but there is a fair demand at these prices.

OATS—Plenty and rather on the decline. Sales during the week reach about 5,000 bushels delivered in bags at 32c.@34c. closing at 32c.@33c. Selling in the street at 30c.@32c.

FREIGHTS—There is very little doing, and no change in rates. The *Omar Pasha* sailed on Friday with Wheat for Buffalo in bulk at 3¼c., in bags at 12½c. ⅌ bag, Flour at 17c., Fish at 25c., and Hides at 10c. each. Flour to New-York *via* Buffalo or Dunkirk is 60c., to Boston *via* Ogdensburg $1.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

For a few days past the vegetable markets have been very fully supplied and prices have generally been depressed.

Potatoes are arriving pretty freely from the North, and a decline in price is noticed. Some few extra Long Island Mercers and Peach Blows bring more than our tabular quotations, selling as high as $3 and $3 25 ⅌ bbl.

Apples are coming in more freely, but we cannot quote any marked decline in the price. As most of these are bought up at the West, they are very much under the control of speculators. They have to pay much more for them than usual, being about $2 25 ⅌ bbl., harvested in the orchards. The few brought in by neighboring farmers and gardeners do not affect the prices. Their most common apples bring from 63c. to 75c. ⅌ basket, while the choice ones command ready sales at $1 25@$1 50.

Peaches are getting scarcer, although prices remain about the same.

Quinces are still scarce and high, ranging at 75c.@$1 for very common, to $1 50@$2 ⅌ hundred for the few good ones brought in.

Plums are nearly out of market.

The ordinary garden vegetables are abundant and mostly cheap. Cabbages and Tomatoes have advanced a little, although the former are still in large supply.

Butter is unchanged, with a dullness in the market.

Eggs are more free, Philadelphia sending on a goodly supply. They are held about as last week, save those from the West, which arrive in better condition and command higher prices.

Potatoes—Junes, ⅌ bbl.	$1 87	@$2 12
Potatoes—Mercer, ⅌ bbl.	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—Dykeman, ⅌ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ⅌ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Whites, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ⅌ bbl	2 25	@ 2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ⅌ bbl	2 75	@ 3 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ⅌ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Onions—Red, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ —
Onions—White, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Onions—Yellow, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 1 62
Beets—⅌ 100 bunches	1 50	@ 2 00
Carrots—⅌ doz. bunches	37	@ 44
Parsnips—⅌ doz. bunches	37	@ 44
Cranberries—⅌ bbl	8 50	@10 00
Cranberries—Extra, ⅌ bbl	12 00	@ —
Chickory—⅌ 100	75	@ 1 00
Cucumbers—Pickles, ⅌ 1,000	2 00	@ 2 50
Tomatoes—⅌ basket	50	@ 75
Apples—Common, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Apples—Table, ⅌ bbl	2 50	@ 3 50
Apples—Fall Pippins, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@ 4 00
Apples—Greenings, ⅌ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Pears—Cooking, ⅌ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Pears—Seckel, ⅌ bbl	5 00	@ 8 00
Pears—Virgalieu, ⅌ bbl	5 00	@10 00
Pears—Rushmore, ⅌ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
Pears—Common, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 2 00
Peaches—Jersey, ⅌ basket	1 50	@ 2 50
Peaches—Delaware, ⅌ basket	1 75	@ 2 25
Quinces—Prime, ⅌ 100	2 00	@ 3 50
Quinces—Common, ⅌ 100	1 00	@ 1 50
Plums—Damsons, ⅌ bushel	6 00	@ —
Grapes—Isabella, ⅌ lb	8	@ 12
Grapes—Fox, ⅌ lb	4	@ 6
Watermelons—Prime Jersey, ⅌ 100	12 00	@15 00
Watermelons—Common, ⅌ 100	4 00	@ 8 00
Nutmeg Melons—⅌ bbl	50	@ 1 25
Nutmeg Melons—Prime, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Citron Melons—⅌ bbl	75	@ —
Turnips—Rutabagas, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Turnips—Flat, ⅌ bbl	50	@ 75
Pumpkins—Cheese, Common ⅌ 100	4 00	@ 6 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, Extra, ⅌ 100	10 00	@12 00
Squashes—Marrow, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ —
String Beans—⅌ basket	37	@ 50
Beans—Lima, ⅌ bushel	50	@ 75
Corn—Sweet, ⅌ 100	50	@ 75
Cabbages—⅌ 100	1 25	@ 3 00
Cauliflower—Common, ⅌ doz	75	@ 1 25
Cauliflower—Extra, ⅌ doz	2 00	@ 2 50
Egg Plants—⅌ doz	50	@ 62
Leeks—⅌ 100	2 50	@ 3 00
Celery—⅌ doz	1 00	@ 1 25
Garlic—⅌ 100	6 00	@ 7 00
Peppers—⅌ 100	50	@ 75
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ⅌ lb	25	@ 28
Butter—State, ⅌ lb	20	@ 22
Ohio and other Western States, ⅌ lb	14	@ 16
Lard—In bbls	14½	@ 15
Lard—Kegs	16	@ 16½
Cheese—⅌ lb	7	@ 9¼
Eggs—Fresh, State, ⅌ doz	17	@ —
Eggs—Western, ⅌ doz	14	@ —
Fowls—⅌ pair	88	@ 1 00
Fowls—Bucks County, ⅌ lb	15	@ 18
Chickens—Roast, ⅌ pair	63	@ 1 00
Chickens—Broilers, ⅌ pair	50	@ 63
Ducks—⅌ pair	75	@ 1 25
Turkeys—⅌ lb	14	@ 16
Turkeys—Spring	88	@ 1 25
Geese—Each	1 00	@ 1 50
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ⅌ doz.	1 25	@ 1 50
Pigeons—Squab, ⅌ doz	1 50	@ 1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ⅌ doz	75	@ 88
Woodcocks—⅌ doz	2 50	@ 3 00
Partridges—⅌ pair	50	@ 63
Reed Birds—⅌ doz	31	@ 38
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@ 2 00
Rabbits—⅌ pair	18	@ 25
Hares—⅌ pair	25	@ 38

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.
In press, and nearly ready for publication, BY
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

REDFIELD ON RAILWAYS.
A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF RAILWAYS. By Hon. ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL.D., Chief Justice of Vermont. 1 vol. 8vo.

UNITED STATES ANNUAL DIGEST, 1856.
UNITED STATES DIGEST; containing a Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law, Equity and Admiralty in the United States and in England, for the year 1856. By GEORGE S. HALE, Esq. Royal 8vo.

ANGELL ON HIGHWAYS.
A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF HIGHWAYS, Dedication of, Travelers, Traveling, &c. By JOSEPH K. ANGELL, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo.

GRAY'S REPORTS, VOL. IV.
REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. By HORACE GRAY, JR., Esq. Vol. IV. 8vo.

DR. REESE'S MEDICAL GAZETTE,
For October, is out, and contains, among other articles of interest, a paper on Dr. Mott's Know-Nothingism, with historical items concerning Drs. Bush, Detmold, Pattison, Draper and other foreigners, who have crossed his path; A Critique on Dr. Uhl in the Cunningham case of a Bogus Baby; A Defence of "Meddlesome Midwifery;" Statistics of Surgery, Chloroform and Insane Hospitals; Criminal Abortionism, with cases; Homoeopathy and the Hospital; Medical Education to be Reformed; Medical Colleges, Schools, Hospitals, &c., in New-York; Professor Gross vs. Professor Eve; Hunter and his Inhalers Exploded; Cancer Curers and other Quacks; Dr. Sims and his Imitators; with Medical News, Gossip, &c.
Single numbers, 25 cents. Subscription $2 per annum. Sold by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway. Publication Office, No. 10 Union-square.

JUST PUBLISHED BY J. SCHUBERTH & CO.,
Music Depot, St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 98 Spring-st., corner of Broadway.
TWELVE AQUARELLES FOR THE PIANO, BY ROBERT GOLDBECK.
These charming compositions, which were so well received last Winter at the author's musical matinees, are now published. The *Evening Post* says Mr. GOLDBECK'S "Aquarelles" are the very spirit of moonlight and clouds.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; is a nice hand at ladies' and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to light chamberwork; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 230 Broadway, corner 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, can take charge of a baby from a month, and bring it up by hand, if required. Willing to go to California, and understands taking charge of children at sea. Call at No. 4 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or is capable of taking a chambermaid's situation in a private family; the best of City references can be given. Call at No. 113 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. Can be seen for one day only.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED girl as meat and pastry cook; makes bread, cakes and pies of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; is able to do her business and anxious to give satisfaction; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO NICE AND RESPECTABLE American Protestant girls, situations; one is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewer; both are willing to make themselves useful, and are highly recommended. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 290 9th-st., third floor front, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at No. 111 Charlton-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 242 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands her business, and has good references; or would take a laundress's situation. Can be seen at No. 6 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 330 West 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 180 West 27th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as cook, washer and ironer, or by a young girl as chambermaid. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 143 Madison-st., for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman from London, as seamstress in a gentleman's family. Is fully competent to do all kinds of sewing. Apply, for two days, at No. 227 6th-av.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS SUITAble for private and public houses, are now at No. 18 6th-av., and No. 330 Bowery, near 4th-st., wanting employment. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C. MASON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NUMBER OF well-recommended servants of all nations, in any capacity, at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. None but first-class domestics, with undoubted references, furnished. This establishment is conducted by an American, and is decidedly the most reliable in the City. Orders left at our Agency will be suited by special advertisement, and satisfaction guaranteed. F. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse, by a respectable woman, who can tend an infant from its birth; will do sewing or chamberwork. Also, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant girls, one to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do the general housework of a small private family; the other to take care of children and do plain sewing. She is fond of children, and will make herself generally useful. Both have the best of reference. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND niece—a girl of 16 years—situations in one family; one does the cooking, baking, washing and ironing; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $7 to $8 per month; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing; will wait on a lady; quick at the needle; wages $4. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can give the best of city references. Call at No. [illegible] 1st av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO OBTAIN work at her own residence, or is willing to go out by the day or week. Has no objection to go a short distance from the City. Understands cutting and fitting all kinds of ladies' and children's wearables. Can be seen at her own residence, No. 172 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Has excellent City references from her last place, where she has lived over a year. Can be seen at No. 136 Mott-st., near Grand, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A SOBER AND OBLIGING PROTestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom, or he would take care of a gentleman's place; is also a good farmer; would be willing to be useful in any capacity; wages not so much an object as a home. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook in a small private family; is an excellent cook, and has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call at No. 169 1st-av., corner of 11th-st., New-York, in the fancy store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a competent New-England lady, who is well adapted to the care of children. Would have no objection to be matron of an institution, or companion of an invalid. Best City references given. Inquire at No. 37 East 30th-st., or address H. Box No. 1,518, New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT YOUNG WOMEN want situations, one as laundress or chambermaid, or fine washing. The best of City reference. The other, nurse or seamstress, or chambermaid, or waiter. The best of City reference. Call at No. 128 Amity-st., in the basement, between McDougal and 6th-av.

WANTED—*A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE* young woman as nurse and seamstress or as ladies' maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing in the neatest manner; has no objections to travel; can give the most satisfactory reference from her employers. Call at No. 202 6th-av., 3 doors below 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID AND seamstress; understands housekeeping, dressmaking, hairdressing, will take care of aged or invalid lady, or linen room in hotel. Has lived for several years in both capacities. No objection to leave the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO has had charge of a child as wet nurse, a situation to take care of young children and do plain sewing. She is capable of taking the entire care of an infant. She may be seen for a day or two at No. 66 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; also, a chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to see to children. Best of City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 89 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A single man; understands his business. Reference from his last employer in this City satisfactory. No objection to go any part of the Union. Address AGRICULTURIST, *Times* Office, Thursday or Friday. N.B.—Strict attention unto employer.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in the washing in a private family; can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 22 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, a few more families' work either at her residence or at the lady's house; terms moderate, and can be seen for the winter at No. 87 25th-st., East of 3d-av., next to the bakery. Best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, as coachman or plain gardener, in a private family. Has the best of country and City reference. No objection to the country. Address No. 271 East 13th-st., or to J. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations to do general housework; are first-rate washers and ironers. Can give the very best of reference from their last place. Call at No. 442 Washington-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTESS WISHES A SITUAtion in a private family; is a good hand at ladies' and children's clothing and family sewing; would be willing to do light chamber work; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A respectable woman of experience, and is capable of the charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer. Has the best of City reference. Call No. 66 6th-av., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer, the washing and ironing of both ladies and gentlemen. The best of reference given. Address E. D. BRONGH, Post-Office, No. 408 3d-av., where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A PLAIN COOK, and to do washing and ironing, by a respectable young woman; is a good baker; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 109 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as child's nurse and light chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; *good City reference given. Call at No. 287 3d-st.*, between avenues C and D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 27th-st., between 7th and 8th.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW TO go out to Illinois as governess, seamstress or nurse. Can give the best of references. *Death is the cause.* Address, M. S., 169 Bowery, between Broome and Delancey sts.

WANTED.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL would like to obtain a situation as chambermaid, or to attend children. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 2 Delancey-st., corner of Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has the best of City reference, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid by a very competent girl with good City reference; would help with children. Call at No. 120 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—SITUATION IN ANY RESPECTABLE business by a married man; he writes a good hand, and speaks the French and Spanish languages. References given. Address T. W. P., *Times* Office.

WANTED—*A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL* as seamstress in a private family. She understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 134 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—*A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES* to engage with a few ladies, to go out by the day or receive work at home. Call at No. 47 West 18th-st., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Call at No. 53 Carrol-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and sewing, or waitress and chambermaid. Call for two days at No. 299 Elizabeth-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Best of City reference. Call at No. 3 Mulligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS *chambermaid and waiter, and to assist with the* washing and ironing. None but one perfectly competent and well-recommended need apply. Apply at No. 26 West 23d-st.

WANTED—*BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION* as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 326 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—*A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A* private family; good City reference given; can be seen where he last lived, at No. 33 St. Marks'-place, until engaged. The advertiser is a Protestant.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as child's nurse and seamstress; the best of City references, can be seen for two days at No. 65 Lewis-st., from [illegible] o'clock, front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener. Good testimonials given. Address JAMES, office of this paper.

WANTED—*BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION AS* nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. *Call at No. 40 Clinton-st., for two days.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, and soups of all varieties. Also, a girl of capability as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and waitress; is willing to do the chamberwork and washing of a private family; the cook $8, and the other $6; excellent City references; they will go a short distance in the country together or separate. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG women, situations; one would do general housework; is a first-rate plain cook; can make first-rate bread and biscuit; is an excellent washer and ironer—the other as chambermaid; is a first-rate plain sewer; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; can do ladies' fine linen in the best style. Can give the best of reference. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN OF RESPECTAbility, with superior references, wishes to do chamberwork and waiting, or would go as nurse and seamstress; is more desirous of a good home than high wages and is worthy of a good situation. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st. No charge to employers in want of good servants. Also several well-recommended girls for general work, at $5 a month, and young girls at $3 and $4.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, as first-rate waiter, as a first-rate plain cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and laundress, and to do general housework by very competent civil girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the book-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; is a good cutter and fitter, can wait on ladies; has no objection to go South with a family; understands all family sewing; can do chamber work, if required. Can give best city references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 99 Walker-st., corner of Elm, room No. 6.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH women, (Protestants,) one desires a situation to travel with a lady or family going South; is a neat seamstress, can cut and fit; has a good address and pleasing disposition. The other a good cook, washer and ironer; highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at No. 211 Bowery.

WANTED—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A situation for a Protestant nurse of much experience, who understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required to save trouble; none but a first-class family need apply; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; can make bread and biscuit; would do the housework of a small private family; would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 200 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; she would do the general housework of a small private family. She has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 373 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress for a private family. She is a neat, quick sewer, and has no objection to assist with the chamberwork or fine washing; a home more of an object than high wages. Has good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 118 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH BEST of City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has lived in the Old Country with gentlemen's families; is quick at the needle; fond of children; will go as lady's maid; reads and writes; wages $6; also a regular fine laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO TIDY AND REspectable girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other up-stairs work. Also, a middle-aged German woman as cook; and a tidy young English Protestant girl to do chamber work. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as a first-class laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as first-class cook, and to general housework in the City or country, by very competent, civil girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant girl, for general housework in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Has the best of reference. No objection to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER OF SEVERAL years' experience in this City, wishes an engagement in a family. She also understands boys' clothing. Many of her patrons would gladly recommend her. Address E. GAIL, Union-square, Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 239 9th-av., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, and can cut and fit dresses, or is willing to do the chamberwork, or the fine washing. The best of City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET the washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, by the month or dozen; also, mangling and window curtains done at moderate prices. Call at No. 107 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, in a respectable private family as chambermaid or laundress. Best of City reference given. Can be seen in her present situation, No. 37 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of work. Has the best of reference from her last place where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 55 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Good city references given. Inquire at No. 224 West 26th-st., near 9th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman, fully experienced in soups, pastry, jellies, blancmanges, poultry, wild fowls, &c., will assist with washing and ironing, and has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 380 6th-av., near 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILD'S NURSE, by a Protestant woman who has had many years' experience in the care of children. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 36 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as cook and baker. She is well experienced, and understands her business perfectly. Best of City references. Inquire at No. 271 West 19th-st., near 9th-av. her present place, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer and baker; wishes to go the Hudson River route. *Has good references. Can be seen for two days, if not* engaged; call at No. 124 Mott-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, who has lived four years in her last situation, an engagement in some respectable family, as chambermaid and seamstress, and would wait on grown children. Apply at No. 69 West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS LAUNDRESS, OR *laundress* and chambermaid, by a respectable person, who is fully competent, and can give good City references. Call at or address No. 145 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AMERICAN, ENGlish, Scotch and colored servants, as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waiters and infants' nurses. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, with the best of City reference. Apply in the store No. 95 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 62 University-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—*A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE* young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in taking care of children; is fully competent. Call at 317 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is a good cook, with good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 187 West 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WISHES a situation; can take the entire charge of children. Apply at No. 29 Second-place, Brooklyn, where she is living, and can furnish the best of references.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN *girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, or to take* care of children. Apply for two days at No. 263 15th-st. Good references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE *girl as* chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 141 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended girl for general housework in a small, private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR retail drug store, by an American, 17 years of age, to learn the business. *Apply to No. 227 Chrystie-st.*, JOHN H. SEAL. Can come well recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good references, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waiter or chambermaid and waiter. *Best of city references. Call at No. 3 Milligan-place,* 6th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a Protestant man; of long experience, and has good City reference. Address ROBERT JACKSON, No. 223 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children, and do plain sewing. Call at No. 263 1st-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 189 Varick-st., corner of King, for two days.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 Bible-house, there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one to do chamberwork and take care of children; the other is a good plain cook, washer and ironer [illegible] for two days at No. [illegible] Hudson-place, [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; understands her business. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn. The best of City reference given.

WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing. Are both willing to be useful as they can be. Good City reference. Call or address at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] sts., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY YOUNG woman as chambermaid and laundress, or would go as laundress; is fully competent to fill the above situation; can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived nearly two years. Call at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress. Is a good dress-maker, and can make boys' clothes; would like to get a place for the winter, where she can have a home. Call or address by note, E. ESMEY, No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Understands dressmaking; can cut and fit children's dresses. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, third door above [illegible], for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with good City reference, as nurse and seamstress; [illegible] the cutting and making of children's dresses [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; would assist with chamberwork; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call or send a note addressed to E. C., No. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to travel with a lady or a lady and gentleman; no objection to take care of children and make herself useful; best of City reference given. Apply to No. 227 Varick-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK, and to help as laundress, in a private family, by a competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., north of [illegible]-st., from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as housekeeper in a private family, or with a widower, or nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman. Is a Protestant. Can be seen for two days, at No. [illegible]-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waiter; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse; is experienced in the care of children; can do plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; has good City references; call for two days at No. 243 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE SMART girl, a situation to do general housework, in a small private family; has good City reference. Address No. 281 East 6th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a respectable family, to do chamber work and sewing; understands the care of children. Can be seen at No. 60 Marion-st., near Prince-st., second door from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT person, to take charge of children, or as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing. Best references given. Apply to S. LYON, No. 82 Warren-st., or at No. 25 South 10th-st., Williamsburg.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; good references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 37 West Washington-square, near 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family, one who understands her business; City reference given. Call at No. [illegible] 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, waiter, or seamstress. Has a recommendation from her last place. No. [illegible] Bleecker-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS, OBTAIN subscribers and sell Hodges' [illegible] Finance and Bank Reporter and Hodges' New Bank Note Safe-Guard. A liberal commission allowed to men of energy and experience, who can give security for faithful returns; none others need apply. J. TYLER HODGES, No. 271 Broadway.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, [illegible] and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. [illegible] av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay. JOHN [illegible]

BOY WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT HONEST boy, one living with his parents preferred; must have good references as to character. Apply to W., Box No. 2,714 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. [illegible] East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OR THREE young men can be accommodated on moderate terms in a private family, with all the comforts of home; there are no other boarders; situate in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from James-slip and 10th-st. ferry. Apply to J. WELLSLAGER, No. 19 Wall-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.—A LADY INVALID CAN BE ACcommodated with private board, nursing and every requisite attendance previous to and during confinement. No other boarders or children. Location retired. Address M. D., No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished; rooms for [illegible] on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 40 Clinton-place, a few doors West of the 5th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on the 2d floor; also, on the third to families or single gentlemen; the house contains all the modern improvements; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEMEN and families can be accommodated with board, at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME ROOMS WITH *board to be had in one of the most eligible locations* in the City. Apply at No. 4 Union-square. References required.

BOARDING.—A THIRD STORY FRONT ROOM to let with board. Apply at No. 260 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF rooms on the second floor, at No. [illegible] 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOMS DESIRABLE FOR GENtlemen [illegible]

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND TWO [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DEsirous of finding a comfortable room and full board (dinner at 5 or 6 o'clock) with a private family; location between 8th and 22d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. No communications will be noticed except those stating terms, location, &c., &c. Address, prepaid, D., Box No. [illegible] Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman, of quiet habits, in a private family, where there is young female society, and all the comforts of a home. Those having other boarders need not apply. References (first class) given and required. Address, stating terms and location, G. M. S., Times office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OB*tained in one of the most delightful locations in South* Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements, by applying in Carroll-place, seventh house east of Court-st., opposite Carroll-park.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. [illegible] Atlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, Times Office, New-York.

BOARD FOR THE WINTER.—A SMALL *family will find very desirable apartments on the* first floor, newly painted, with gas, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 40 East 19th-st., near Union-square. Also, one third-story room, [illegible] for one or two persons.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of [illegible] or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. [illegible] East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—FRONT ROOMS TO LET ON first, second or fourth floors, with private table if desired. House first-class, location retired, neighborhood excellent, family a clergyman's. Terms moderate. Apply at No. [illegible]

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BOARD for a gentleman and wife, two furnished rooms, fronting south, in a modern house [illegible] Times Office.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED.—TWO GENtlemen, whose references are unquestionable, are desirous of obtaining rooms, with breakfast and tea, in a genteel private family, or where there are few boarders. Location between 3d and 24th sts. and 5th and 10th avs. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floor to let with board at No. [illegible] Madison-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning;—Price two cents;—Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance;—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the 26th ult., arrived at Halifax yesterday morning. A telegraphic summary of her news, which is three days later, will be found in another part of this morning's paper. No later intelligence had been received from India, but a telegraphic announcement of the arrival of the overland mail at Suez, with dates from Calcutta to the 24th of August, and Bombay to the 3d of September, was hourly expected in London when the *Niagara* left. The interview between NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER, about which there have been so many speculations, took place at Stuttgard on the 25th of August. Nothing of an authentic character has transpired as to the object or result of this meeting. Information had reached Spain of the formal acceptance by Mexico of the mediation of France and England. We suppose that this long-threatened quarrel, which nobody ever thought would break into a war, will now be quietly settled. No important changes are to be noted in the European markets.

The pressure for Money is unabated among the merchants, and is particularly felt in meeting bills not under discount at bank. Only a few select names have currency with the outside discount people, and these go at the extravagant terms of 30@36 per cent. per annum. The exchanges improve but slowly. Yesterday a private conference on the embarrassments in the money market and exchanges was held at the Astor House among some of the old merchants and private bankers. A Committee was appointed to confer with the banks. The suggestion is renewed of an expansion in bank loans as the best means of inspiring financial courage. The Stock market was steady yesterday, with a considerable amount done in State Stocks. The Bank of Addison, N. Y., was discredited at the American Exchange Bank.

The General Produce Markets exhibited no really new feature yesterday. Flour was in fair demand, at steady prices. Wheat was moderately dealt in and it advanced a trifle. Corn was freely offered, and purchased at somewhat lower prices. Rye was down to 73c.@75c., and Barley 80c.@85c. ⅌ bushel. State and Western Oats were scarce, and decidedly dearer, with a better inquiry. Provisions attracted very little attention. Mess Pork fell 25c. ⅌ barrel. Prices of other descriptions were in favor of buyers. Groceries were dull and heavy. Cotton was neglected and nominal. Stock in first hands and on shipboard about 4,250 bales, against about 25,000 bales same time last year. The freighting movements were restricted. The number of vessels of all classes in port yesterday was 787.

At the Cattle Markets there is about as great a pressure of poor stock, seeking cash purchasers, as there is at the brokers boards, and prices are about as low. The decline in really fine beeves, for a month past, about compares with that of first-class State securities—and for the same reason in both cases, want of ready cash to pay for them. The City receipts of beef cattle for the week ending yesterday were 3,852, to which were added a considerable number left over the previous week. Prices went down even a trifle under the very low figures of last week.

Latest advices from Havana state that sugars have still further declined, and that holders will lose heavily, though the amount of the fall is not mentioned.

The Indians on the Plains are becoming more troublesome to emigrants. Their last attempt was the stoppage of the United States mail train from Independence to Santa Fé. A correspondence explanatory of the circumstances of this case, has passed between Mr. JACOB HALL, the mail contractor, and Mr. WM. F. BLAKE, who was passenger by the last train from Santa Fé. We publish Mr. BLAKE's narrative this morning.

We publish this morning another thrilling story of shipwreck and suffering at sea. The bark *Jeremia Knight*, of Boston, foundered at sea on the 22d ult. Captain PERKINS, his wife, and two children, one of them an infant of nine weeks, and seven of the crew, were five days lashed to the rigging and on the wreck, without food or water, much of the time suffering horribly. They were all saved, however, and brought to this port on board the brig *Altavela*. We obtain the story from Mrs. PERKINS, who still remains in the City, rapidly improving from the effects of this her tenth and most unfortunate voyage to sea.

Captain BURT, of the brig *Marine*, which took off a portion of the *Central America's* passengers, arrived in the City yesterday morning, and is stopping at the Astor House. A large number called upon him, to express their thanks personally for his noble conduct in rescuing the passengers of the lost steamer.

Mr. TICE, first assistant engineer of the *Central America*, one of the last rescued, sent in yesterday, to MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Esq., an official statement concerning the great disaster, and the condition of the steamer's engines. He says the boilers were in perfect order and charges the disaster to the severe storm and violent sea.

The eighth anniversary of the American Bible Union was held on Wednesday in the First Baptist Church, Broome-street, in this City, under the Presidency of Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE. It is expected its sittings will terminate on Thursday evening. Three sessions were held on Wednesday, which were well attended by delegates from all parts of the Union, and by numerous friends; forming a crowded assembly. The first day was occupied in the selection of annual officers, by the President's address, the annual report, and a friendly conference. In the evening, elaborate addresses were delivered in support of the views and policy of the Association.

A very large meeting was held last night in the Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, under the auspices of the American Bible Society, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Rev. Drs. SCHAUFFLER and RIGGS, of Constantinople, and Rev. Dr. TYNG, of New-York, on the distribution of the Scriptures in Turkey, and by Rev. Dr. MONOD, of Paris, on the dissemination of the Bible in France.

The Police Commissioners failed to get a quorum yesterday, and an adjournment was ordered till to-morrow at 12 M. At their next meeting they are to resume the attempt to elect a new Commissioner.

The Excise Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, and, after some conversation with Mr. HORATIO REED, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Society, as to the speediest and most effective mode of testing the legality of the Excise Law, by obtaining a decision of the Court of Appeals, adjourned till Friday next.

The Board of Education held a long session last evening, during which the report of the Executive Committe of the Free Academy was taken from the table and discussed at length by Mr. E. C. BENEDICT, Dr. WILLIAMS, and President GREEN. The report was amended in some particulars and the salaries of the Professors made $2,250 per annum.

There was a fine parade of our City firemen last night to welcome home Engine Company No. 40, who have been on an expedition to Philadelphia to participate in the firemen's parade in that city. Several companies turned out, among them the celebrated No. 29. Considering the lateness of the hour, the sidewalks were quite crowded to witness the procession.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a Grand Jury was empanneled, after two days lost in assembling nineteen qualified citizens together, to act in that capacity. The entire day, until quite a late hour, was occupied by the libel case of SICKLES vs. BENNETT, editor of the *Herald*. The Recorder heard the arguments of ex-Judge WHITING and D. D. FIELD, Esq., on behalf of Mr. BENNETT, and of Mr. GRAHAM, in reply, on the side of Mr. SICKLES. He then adjourned the Court till this morning.

The Americans and Republicans of Kings County, yesterday "fused" on the County Ticket and made the following nominations:

Sheriff.—Burdett Stryker, R.
Superintendents of the Poor.—Isaac Messerole, A., John Williams, A.
Coroner.—Theodore F. King, M. D., A., Stedman Wright, R.
Justice of Sessions.—Martin Schoonmaker, A.
School Commissioner.—Wm. H. Hoyt, A.

Yesterday, in the Hudson County, N. J., Court, the slander suit, W. R. C. WEBSTER vs. SYLVANUS M. SPENCER, was was decided. On application of Mr. FLEMING, the plaintiff's attorney, SPENCER was discharged from custody by Judge OGDEN, who, we understand, read a pretty severe lecture to WEBSTER and his counsel for the part they had taken in the matter.

The Panic and the Use of State Currency.

The trade and commerce of this City have been suddenly deprived of about eighteen millions of what is termed discount accommodation at bank. The average curtailment for six weeks has been hard upon three millions a week. Private money lenders have withdrawn from active use from five to seven millions more. Of the total of twenty-five millions, the mercantile, trading and manufacturing borrowers have directly liquidated nearly twenty millions. The remainder has been paid in by the stock and money brokers who had loans at call on stocks, bonds and bills for their own and the accommodation of their customers, most of whom were merchants and traders. These sums are all enormous in magnitude, considering the change in the times. They have been responded to (after the first fortnight of the pressure) at great inconvenience and immense sacrifice, and thus far patiently borne for the common safety of the banking movement, imperilled by the unlooked-for suspension of specie payments on the neighboring movement of Philadelphia. The most notable results of all this are, not that the City Banks have greatly increased their strength as the depositories of the money of others—although we are far from underrating the importance of this consideration—but that they have *not* bettered the interest of their stockholders, by conserving the value of their stock, nor added to the credit or financial reputation of the first commercial City in the New World, by suddenly cutting down its daily money transactions or exchanges through the banks, *from twenty-five millions a day*, as shown on the average of the week ending 22d August, *to thirteen millions*, as shown by the Clearing House record of yesterday morning. The fact is a most startling one, and to the public view a disreputable one for the financial sagacity or courage in time of trial of the New-York bank management. The figure representing the money dealings per diem of this great City, *is reduced one-half* in a period of six weeks, and *this* tells the whole story of pecuniary suffering and embarrassment. If unaccompanied by the total paralysis of the exchanges with Europe and the West, it might be borne even a little while longer, for then the assurance would be certain that the crops and money collections from the country would soon bring relief. In that case, indeed, relief would already have come. But the community at large are apprised of this difficulty. It has not been concealed by the press, nor denied or palliated, as yet, in any financial quarter. The merchant, whether as exporter or factor, importer or jobber, has been made to feel the extent of mischief in the sacrifices on his exchange, the depreciation of the produce committed to his charge for sale, and in the absolute impossibility of making available his collections from the interior.

The seventh week of the pressure, so called, (or of the *panic*, as it more properly deserves to be known in view of the circumstances attending, and the elements of material prosperity surrounding this extraordinary change,) brings our dry-goods merchants, grocers and others connected with the sale and distribution of merchandise to the interior, into their October payments, usually the heaviest of the season. The first of these, maturing on Saturday last, were met with commendable and almost unlooked-for punctuality. They were provided for at every reasonable sacrifice, in the hope that a three million *expansion* in bank accommodations, voluntarily promised at a general meeting of Bank Presidents the Tuesday previous, would quickly follow. Instead of which, on last Tuesday they were met by an official statement that a further *curtailment* of two millions had been exacted. Without indulging in reproaches for their grievous disappointment, which might or might not have been justly placed where they belong, a sentiment akin to despair has brought about within the last day or two, in very numerous quarters, a moral paralysis of further effort to sustain mercantile punctuality. And the consequences of such a state of feeling—demoralized, if you please, by long endurance and the fear of what is still to come—relate as much, if not more, to the lender than the borrower; to the bank, as well as the merchant. They should, if possible, be arrested *at once*, or they will as surely end in a common ruin, and that speedily, as they owe their origin to a common and unreasoning distrust.

The difficulty should have ended sooner, in justice to our sound and, under all ordinary circumstances, reliable STATE CURRENCY. This has preserved the public free from the most dreaded of all financial trouble—a currency panic. The masses have been satisfied with our New-York State bank-note circulation. They have neither clamored for its redemption, nor rushed into Wall-Street to sacrifice it to distrust. But it has been run in, and its sudden withdrawal demanded by the bank curtailment in this city, and at a season of the year, too, when the ordinary course of trade and the local exchanges along the canals and railways, is to gradual expansion. The redemption of this currency in the city, thanks to the Metropolitan system, has been preserved to our merchants and shopkeepers and market people, though at a heavy cost to the country banker, to the utmost inconvenience of his local dealers, and not without numerous sacrifices of credit, the loss of which is rapidly impairing the usefulness, as well as diminishing, with unparalleled severity, the volume of this circulating medium. The banker, it is known, has not in all cases been able to respond promptly to the redemption of his notes, here, and at his counter at the same instant. The consequence is that, day by day, one after another is dropped out of the general list at the Metropolitan Bank, and its notes discredited, for the time being, however well secured at the Bank Department in Albany. The security being undoubted, a restoration may soon follow, but not until wide-spread mischief is inflicted.

Now it seems to us, and it has probably occurred to hundreds of others more immediately interested, *that the liquidation of the country Bank circulation of New-York has gone far enough.* There ought to be some means devised, in the wisdom of our fifty-four City Banks, who have not the circulation of their own to substitute—in time at least to accommodate the pressing need of relief—to keep this currency afloat, not for the profit or accommodation of the country banker, but because it is absolutely demanded to make the general volume of a sound local and willingly trusted bank-note circulation what it should be, with abundant crops and a large produce movement from the West, at this season of the year. Its securities no one questions. The willingness of a suffering trading community to give it free currency in making the exchanges from hand to hand, and in the settlement of all debts outside of bank, is equally certain, and should induce its recognition, in the absence of other practical means of relief, *in bank*, in payment of maturing obligations, on special deposit as current funds, (in contradistinction to the ordinary exchanges through the Clearing-House,) and as a medium for discounting paper to the extent necessary to restore some degree of courage to the mercantile dealer in meeting his Fall payments. With more intrinsic security than the New-England country circulation, our State currency is not permitted, even in a season of unexampled pressure, and when the entire available circulation of the City banks has been exhausted, to perform the same office in New-York that the other performs in Boston. Hence the advantage to the banks in our sister city when resolving, as both have done to increase their line of accommodation. They have the means to discount outside their own circulation; ours might have the same or similar means. We suggest no details for the operation, but we are far from believing that the necessary machinery is either complex, or subject to delay or uncertainty *in putting it into immediate operation*, and that through the Clearing-House, if need be. Of course there may be parties connected with the banks who will at once turn from it as an expedient; perhaps refuse it for the trouble it would bring to their tellers in counting and separating country bank paper. To such gentlemen any appeal for popular relief would, most likely, be unavailing. There are others, we doubt not, who are ready to give the suggestion such immediate thought and attention as its relation to this crisis may seem to demand.

The City Police.

Our Board of Police Commissioners seems to be in a state of permanent paralysis. It is as completely at a dead lock as the Commerce of the City. For months past the Board has been unable to do anything whatever for the better protection of the community, because there happened to be a vacancy at its table, and the patriotic gentlemen to whose care the Police of the City is intrusted, could not agree upon any one to fill it. Three of the Board cannot possibly vote for anybody but a member of the Republican party; two insist upon a Democrat, and the other member votes steadily and unflinchingly for an American. He is unanimously of the opinion that *partizanship* is the great interest to be consulted in the management and control of the Police; and as no one of the political parties has an absolute majority in the Board, nothing whatever is allowed to be done for the organization and discipline of the Police Department. For a time it was possible, however, to hold meetings of the Board and go through the forms of business. But, just now General NYE is devoting his attention to party politics upon the stump, and his two Republican associates absent themselves from the meetings of the Board lest peradventure they should be outvoted and some attention should thus be given to the public welfare in spite of them. An adjourned meeting was held yesterday,—but only two members were present,—so it was adjourned again.

Nothing can more forcibly or conclusively demonstrate the absolute surrender of all our public offices and places of trust, to the interests of political partizanship, than this. The law under which these men hold office was enacted for the express purpose of taking the Police out of the hands of party leaders. The great object which was to be accomplished by it was the devotion of the Police solely and exclusively to the welfare of the City, the prevention or punishment of crime, and the protection of life and property. Yet every member of the Commission deliberately and steadily refuses to take a single step, or do a single act, for the public good, unless he can make it at the same time subservient to the interests of the political party with which he is connected. While a public sentiment prevails which will tolerate so gross and so wanton a betrayal of the public welfare, we need never hope for any City government which will be anything but a sham.

The Lessons of the Panic.

Sweet are the uses of adversity, and it is among the consolations to be derived from such seasons of commercial pressure as the country is now suffering from, that we shall be the wiser for them after they are over, and less likely to suffer from them again. There is a good deal of idle talk about the commercial revulsions of 1817, 1827, 1837 and 1847; and for the sake of establishing a theory of fatality in the figure seven, dates have been altered so as to make them correspond with 1857. But this septennial fatality is sheer fiction. The first commercial convulsion after the war, occurred in 1816, and the next one was in 1825. The "great panic," as it has been called, when every bank in the Union suspended specie payments, and nearly every merchant in the country failed, was in 1837; there was no panic worth speaking of in 1847, and the present is the only season, during the past twenty years, which deserves to be specially mentioned in the history of commercial revulsions. Thus, it will be seen that these financial tornadoes are wider and wider apart, and it may safely be assumed that when we fairly recover from the effects of the present storm, there will be a wider interval still before the occurrence of another. We learn by suffering; and, if every merchant, banker and manufacturer who has been compelled to succumb under the present pressure, would but narrate the causes that led to his own prostration, we should have an amount of evidence that might be turned to most profitable account by their successors in business. One would tell us how he came to grief by indorsing for his neighbor; another how his troubles had been brought upon him by the necessity of extending his business to meet the increased expenditure of his ambitious family; another, that he had involved himself in a sea of difficulties by just trying a "flyer" in Wall-street; another got into the habit of paying three per cent. a month for money; another paid out nearly all his substance in exorbitant rent for a marble-front store; another sold more goods than his capital would warrant him in doing; another had put too much money in real estate, and another would have trusted too much to the banks. But, let the immediate causes be what they might, in the majority of cases it would be found that failures occurred because there had not been proper caution used to guard against the chances of a reverse; and, in too many instances it would be found that disaster had been produced by departing from the legitimate business in which merchants are engaged. They who live by the sword must perish by the sword, and a man who is engaged in jobbing dry goods will, when the times are easy and money can be had of the banks for the asking, go into Wall-street and speculate in stocks, or go out West and buy up tracts of wild lands, he must not expect to escape the penalty of his transgression. But, what is worse than all, if young merchants who have not yet secured an independence for their families, will indulge in extravagances of living, and ape the manners of millionaires; they must expect, when the times that try mens' credit come, to go by the board. There has been many an eye wearied during the past month, by seeing the costly and gaudy evidences of thoughtless extravagance, which has brought ruin and poverty upon a once happy home. We know that there have been a good many failures among sound and prudent merchants, from causes purely accidental and beyond their own control; but even in an artificial panic like the present, there are too many bankruptcies and suspensions which are caused by reckless overtrading, outside speculations and personal extravagances.

Though we may reasonably look for a general increase of business, and a greater prosperity than we have yet known, during the next few years, yet we doubt not a check has been given to our tendency for external splendor, and that brilliant dash which was becoming a characteristic of our whole people, that will have a very wholesome effect upon us, and make the occurrence of another financial panic a very remote possibility.

TRANSPORTING GOLD BY SEA.—It is not particularly creditable to our boasted aptitude for practical inventions that no attempt should yet have been made for the secure transmission of gold by sea conveyances. Considering the enormous quantities of the precious metal which have been sent here from San Francisco, and from here to England, since the discovery of the California mines, it is marvelous that no care should have been bestowed on the means of saving it in case of shipwreck. Yet it has been shipped, to the amount, often, of two millions of dollars on board of one frail bark, liable by the merest accident to founder at sea, with no more thought of its preservation than if it had been pig iron. It would be perfectly easy to prevent the loss of specie at sea, even in the case of a ship's foundering, as did the *Central America*. All that would be necessary would be to put the treasure in boxes, constructed with air chambers, or made of cork-wood, so that when the ship went down the boxes would float, and they would be sure of being picked up sooner or later. If they were marked with the name of the ship, and the date of their shipment, when found, they would be restored to their owner, with a deduction for salvage. The fact of so much of the *debris* of the *Central America* having been seen by various vessels, shows that if the gold which went down into the depths of the ocean with that ill-fated vessel, had been put in boxes that would have floated, the greater part of it might have been saved. If the owners of the steamships do not think it worth their while to take any measures to insure the safety of their precious freight, we should imagine that the shippers of the gold themselves, or the express forwarders, or the insurance companies, would find it worth the while to do so.

A POPULAR, BUT A DANGEROUS FALLACY.—There is a good deal of mischief done in the commercial world by the popular belief that all values may be converted into specie; and it is doubtless owing to this strange hallucination that in times like the present people rush madly to the banks to get their notes changed into gold. A dollar represents a certain amount of gold or silver, it is true; but, let an attempt be made to substitute the precious metals for their representatives in the daily transactions of the business world and it would be found that there is not gold and silver enough in the world to supply the needs of one day. The last people who ought to run upon the banks for gold are the laboring poor who subsist only by the preservation of credit; yet they are generally the first to be acted on in the time of a pressure. It has been stated that among the crowd who rushed to one of the Long Island Banks, to draw specie for their notes, were the servants of the Cashier, who, of course, did not reflect that in assisting to break the bank they were depriving themselves of employment. It is to meet the demands of this timid and unreasoning class that our Savings Banks have been compelled to fortify themselves with a large amount of gold which is as unprofitable to themselves as it is injurious to the public.

A PRUDENTIAL HINT.—Target Excursions, Firemen's Parades, and all that sort of thing, are very pleasant and very edifying,—but they are also somewhat expensive, and we would respectfully hint to the young mechanics, clerks and others who compose these companies that it would not be amiss to consider whether they will not be likely to need the money they cost during the approaching Winter. A little prudence now may prevent a good deal of embarrassment by and by.

FILLIBUSTERING MOVEMENTS AT THE SOUTH.—The efforts of General WALKER and his officers to drum up new recruits in the South for fillibustering enterprises appear to have been attended with some degree of success. The Vicksburg papers announce the departure of 15 or 20 Mississippians, principally from Jackson, for New-Orleans, where they intended to unite their fortunes with that of WALKER, to aid him, as the *True Southron* expresses it, "in making one more effort for the regeneration of Nicaragua." The San Antonio *Herald* also announces that a regiment of Texas Rangers is organizing for a similar purpose, under the command of Col. JOHN P. WATERS, seconded by Capt. HENRY and Col. CRAWFORD. This regiment will concentrate at Galveston, and embark from that port for such destination as Gen. WALKER may direct. These are the first installments of the new force, whose enrollment has been publicly announced. From this information and from hints thrown out from time to time in Southern journals which sympathize with the movements against Nicaragua, we are led to believe that the work of recruiting for a new fillibustering expedition is going forward, actively but quietly, throughout the Southern States. The indications are suspicious, to say the least.

These people go to Nicaragua upon the alleged right of every citizen to expatriate himself and seek his fortune in any part of the earth he chooses. What *sort* of an "expatriation" they contemplate may be inferred from the following paragraph in the San Antonio paper which [illegible]

"—Capt. HENRY'S absence will be temporary, [illegible]

"—Capt. HENRY, after this flagrant and [illegible] violation of our laws, expects to return to his duties as Sheriff!"

A TENNESSEE POLITICIAN'S VIEWS ON KANSAS.—Hon. E. ETHERIDGE, recently defeated in a canvass for re-election to Congress in Tennessee, has written a letter declining an invitation to a public dinner and expressing his sentiments very freely in regard to current political events. [illegible] the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which he declares has been more pernicious in its consequences than would have been the repeal of all the compromise measures of 1850. As to Kansas, he thinks it evident that the administration of Mr. BUCHANAN has agreed upon an armistice on that subject, the terms being that Kansas is to be a *free State*, "because it was never in the power of any party to make it otherwise"—and the Democracy to be consoled for this result by the reflection—"their policy made it free in spite of the Republicans;" and in this way it is hoped that Kansas may be made a Democratic State. Kansas, as connected with the Slavery question, he says, was always a humbug; he declares he never saw half a dozen intelligent Southern men who believed it could or would ever be a Slave State," speculation in the public lands within her borders having been from the beginning the main attraction North and South. The State of Tennessee, he says, is deeply interested in defeating the measures in progress for the alienation of the public lands. The tendency of everything in the country under Democratic rule he considers to be constantly downward. The letter is written with earnestness, and indicates a good deal of political and personal feeling.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—BENJ. WELCH, Jr., has retired from the Editorship of the Buffalo *Republic*, which has been hitherto a prominent organ of the Republican party. His successor announces that upon the main question, the extension of Slavery, the journal will hold the same position as heretofore, but he intimates distrust of the party [illegible]

Academy of Music.

When an opera company is at the point of dissolution, there is sure to be a performance of "Don Giovanni," by way of final kick—to show perhaps that it dies in the true faith. This time the performance, for a wonder, is not postponed to the last night; we have the kick in advance, and it will be repeated for the last mortal time on Friday.

The performance was a very fair one, and by the attractiveness of the cast drew together a splendid house, the fairest we fancy of the season. The present season will therefore end in a blaze of triumph. Madame LA GRANGE was as usual excellent as *Donna Anna*; Mlle. FREZZOLINI faint and feeble as *Zerlina*, but tremendously strong in a wardrobe point of view. This lady has an unfortunate tendency to overdress everything in which she appears. Madame STRAKOSCH as *Donna Elvira*, careful and good; Signor GASSIER appeared as the *Don* to advantage, and received a well-merited *encore* in the *Champagne Lied*. Signor LABOCETTA as *Don Octavio* was also good, but seemed to be laboring under a slight cold, which interfered with the quantity of his voice. The performance as a whole merited applause, and will doubtless attract another full house on Friday.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The first regular meeting of the season, of the New-York Historical Society, was held Tuesday night, in the small Chapel of the University, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair. After some preliminary and unimportant business, the Foreign Correspondent of the Society, Dr. ROBERTSON, offered to the meeting resolutions in laudation of the late gallant Lieutenant STRAIN, U. S. N., who died of yellow fever in Central America. Dr. ROBERTSON prefaced the resolutions with a glowing tribute to the Lieutenant's memory.

The Librarian, Mr. MOORE, acknowledged the receipt of presents to the Society from individuals. From S. J. DAY, Esq., a box made from the wood of the ship *Endeavor*, in which Capt. COOK circumnavigated the world. The *Endeavor* was built in France, and after COOK's voyage, was turned into a whaler. She ultimately put into Newport, R. I., in distress, where she was condemned and broken to pieces. Mr. MOORE also presented a basket of pears, gathered from a tree which flourished on Governor ENDICOTT's grounds, in 1630, and like the old Stuyvesant pear tree, still yields good fruit.

The next meeting of the Society will probably be held in their new fire-proof building. A committee of seven was appointed to make proper arrangements for inaugurating the building. Before the reading of the paper of the evening, a resolution was adopted in favor of procuring the paintings from the New-York Art Gallery, and exhibiting them in the rooms of the Society.

Mr. MOORE then read the paper of the evening, prepared by JOHN PAULDING, Esq., who was not present. The subject was the "Capture of Major ANDRE." The character of his captors was highly praised. A vote of thanks to Mr. PAULDING was then adopted, and some other business, and the reading of a letter from Mr. JOHN JAY, relative to the house in Lower Salem, in which ANDRE was confined, and which he (Mr. JAY) had recently purchased, the meeting adjourned.

Manufacturing Establishments.

The Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, Mass., are closing up their work and discharging their men.

The Ocean and Bartlett Mills in Newburyport have shortened time.

The New-England Worsted Company, of which LAWRENCE, STONE & Co. were agents, are endeavoring to make arrangements for continuing the works at Saxonville.

The Middlesex Mills at Lowell will keep on, in consequence of timely aid received from England. One hundred and fifty operators were on the verge of a discharge when orders came from Boston to continue work.

In North Carolina, the Fayetteville Mills have closed, and others are working on short time.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON AND THE BARK ELLEN—A GOLD CHRONOMETER FROM THE PRESIDENT.—Captain JOHNSON, of the Norwegian bark *Ellen*, who acted so humane a part in the rescue of the passengers of the *Central America*, is receiving the reward of well-doing in the shape of various gratifying testimonials from the Government, as well as from individuals, who seem determined that a really noble act shall not fail of its reward. By order of the Secretary of the Navy, the *Ellen*, which was considerably damaged in the gale which destroyed the steamer, and in the efforts of her Commander to lay by her, was ordered to be put in thorough repair at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and at the expense of the Government, and she has received the repairs as required, being made as good as new, or at least in a better condition than she was before the gale in which she performed so useful a service. A valuable present has also been made to Capt. JOHNSON by JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States, in the shape of a magnificent gold pocket chronometer and chain, which is said to be one of the best the world can produce. Aside from the intrinsic value of the gift, (its cost was about $350,) the circumstances under which it has been received will add greatly to its value, and will be regarded, in some sense, as a testimonial from the whole people, in the person of their Chief Executive. The ceremony of presentation was to take place at the Mechanics' Exchange in that city.

THE LAST TRIP OF THE VANDERBILT.—The following is an extract from the Log of the United States steamship *Vanderbilt*, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, on her fourth voyage from New-York to Cowes. She left the stream Sept. 12, 1857, passing Castle Garden at 12:20 M., and Sandy Hook light-ship at 2:30 P. M.;

Date.	No. of Days.	Lat.	Long.	Distance.	Revolutions.
Sept. 13	1	40° 26′	69° 17′	290	[illegible]
Sept. 14	2	42° 25′	61° 50′	310	[illegible]
Sept. 15	3	44° 26′	55° 15′	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 16	4	46° 20′	47° 20′	250	[illegible]
Sept. 17	5	48° 12′	38° 24′	325	[illegible]
Sept. 18	6	49° 55′	32° 07′	310	[illegible]
Sept. 19	7	50° 25′	22° 10′	356	[illegible]
Sept. 20	8	50° 18′	14° 56′	320	[illegible]
Sept. 21	9	50° 07′	7° 55′	310	[illegible]
Sept. 22	10			200	[illegible]
Total				[illegible]	[illegible]

REMARKS.—Sept. 13—Light easterly breeze and [illegible]

Sept. 14—Calm and cloudy.

Sept. 15—First part, light southeast breeze; second part, strong southerly wind.

Sept. 16—Strong from southwest and foggy.

Sept. 17—First part, moderate gale from South, and [illegible]; second part, strong gale and heavy [illegible]

Sept. 18—First part, southeast wind and hazy; second part, light southeast wind.

Sept. 19—Light southeast wind.

Sept. 20—Strong southeast wind.

Sept. 21—Strong southeast wind.

Sept. 22—At 3½ A. M. arrived at the Needles.

	Days.	Hours.	Min.
Apparent time	9	14	[illegible]
Usual allowance of difference of time and distance compared with Liverpool		12	
Equal to a run to Liverpool of 9 days, 2 hours and 40 minutes	9	2	40

The passengers by the *Vanderbilt* upon her last outward passage presented a complimentary letter to Capt. HIGGINS (without the plate) upon the performance of the steamer and the conduct of the officers and crew.

SHIPBUILDING IN MAINE.—At Damariscotta there are two ships on the stocks. Messrs. J. J. DAY & Co., are building one of 1,200 tons for parties in this City. METCALF, NORRIS & Co., have also one of 800 tons, which they are building for their own account. A clipper schooner of 80 tons, is being built for a packet between Damariscotta and Boston.

At Yarmouth, Messrs. ALLEN, HUTCHINS & Co. launched on the 5th inst. a first-class oak ship of 800 tons. She is owned by the builders, Messrs. WEEKS, LORING & WARREN, of Portland, and also Captain WM. ALLEN, who is to command her.

At Kennebunkport, Messrs. D. & S. WARD launched on the 3d inst. from their yards, a fine ship of 670 tons. She is owned by Captain E. PERKINS and others. She will be commanded by Capt. SYLVANUS BROWN. Messrs. WARD have also on the stocks a ship of 650 tons which will be ready to launch about the 15th inst. They have also a brig of [illegible] tons, which will be ready to launch in three weeks.

The Kennebunkport Ship Building Company have on the stocks and ready for launching, a [illegible] bark, that is for sale.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit ten-dollar bills on the Bank of Rondout, in this State, are circulating freely. They are very well executed and are likely to deceive an experienced eye. Those that have come under our notice are dated 6th of November, 1856. A person, upon whom $60 of this bogus money was passed off, describes the swindler as a man of about 40 years, with sandy whiskers and [illegible] complexion. Several of these were put in circulation in Brooklyn yesterday, and the Police were on the track of the "Sandy whiskers."

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE WEST-STREET EXPLOSION.—JAMES MADER, one of the parties injured by the recent explosion at Mr. KING's plaster manufactory, corner Mott and Horatio streets, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital. The deceased was one of the workmen in the factory, and resided at No. [illegible] Leroy-street, where he has left a wife and several children. The present death makes four deaths altogether from the explosion. The other injured parties at the Hospital are doing well.

STEAMERS.—The steamship *Star of the West*, Captain GRAY, left for Aspinwall yesterday, at the usual hour, with the California mails, and a large number of passengers.

The *Queen City* left at noon, yesterday, for Havana and Mobile, with 120 passengers, and with $10,000 in Spanish gold and doubloons for Havana.

The *Roanoke*, which had been detained by head winds, arrived about 2 o'clock yesterday.

SELECTION OF INSPECTORS OF ELECTION AND CANVASSERS.—The Joint Committee of Aldermen and Councilmen, on the selection of Inspectors and Canvassers for the coming election, met again yesterday afternoon and made some progress. The basis on which they are appointed, is that of two Democrats to one Republican, or American, as the case may be, for either office, in each of the Election Districts.

LOST CHILDREN AND FOUNDLINGS.—The police returns from the various wards of the City, sent in yesterday morning to Deputy-Superintendent's office, shows that seven lost children were picked up Monday evening, and brought to the different Station-houses, and five infants found, who had been deserted by their unnatural parents. The lost children were restored to their parents, and the foundlings will be sent to-day to the Almshouse.

☞ It strikes us that when flour is selling at $4, $5 and $6 per barrel, we should get more bread for a sixpence than bakers in the City at present serve their customers with. When flour falls bread should expand, not in price, but in the size of the loaves. Flour is worth from a dollar to a dollar and a half less per barrel this week than last; why is not the price of bread regulated accordingly?

DISCOVERY OF A NEW ASTEROID.—A new Asteroid was discovered at the National Observatory by Mr. FERGUSON on the night of the 4th inst. It is of the eleventh magnitude; declination [illegible] North. The discovery was made with the large Equatorial of the Observatory.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Office—No. 21 Wall-st., and 431 Broadway.

From Washington.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER—MEASURES AGAINST FILLIBUSTERING—LAND OFFICE DECISION, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Señor YRISARRI had an interview with the President to-day in relation to his reception as Minister of Nicaragua.

The Navy Department has recently sent out instructions to the commanders of several vessels of the home squadron with regard to intercepting armed parties designing to invade Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

JAMES MADISON CUTTS was to-day commissioned as Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

In reply to an inquiry made at the General Land Office, whether a tract of land illegally sold was subject to preëmption, the Acting Commissioner replied that it is not preëmptible whilst covered by an actual sale; and though the sale should be declared invalid, the land cannot be entered until subsequent to its restoration to the market, after at least thirty days' public notice.

The New-York State Fair.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 7—1 P. M.

The weather here is splendid. Visitors are admitted to the Fair grounds to-day, and already the grounds are crowded. Many distinguished persons are in the city, and among them is HORACE GREELEY. The number of entries up to noon to-day, were over 3,000. The Fair, so far, exceeds in interest any ever before held here.

Suicide in Troy.

TROY, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Col. RICHARD J. KNOWLSON, a resident of Sand Lake, in this county, and formerly an extensive and wealthy business man in this city, committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity at 4 o'clock this morning. He first cut his throat and then threw himself before a train of passenger cars on the Hudson River Railroad. His body was dreadfully mangled. The event has caused a profound sensation here.

News from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York *via* Havana the 4th inst., arrived here to-day.

Sugars had declined and holders will lose heavily.

The slaver *Mazeppa* had been brought to Havana.

Exchange on New-York was at par.

Fire in Methuen, Mass.

METHUEN, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

A fire in this village last night destroyed the Sagadahock House and its stables and out-buildings. Also, the Waldo Block, occupied for offices and stores, and five dwelling houses. The loss has not been ascertained.

Large Arrivals of Grain at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Twenty-two grain-laden vessels arrived at this morning, mostly from Chicago, with 227,000 bushels Wheat, 50,000 bushels Corn, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

American County Nominations.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

At the American County Convention to-day, GEO. Y. JOHNSON, of Guilderland, received the nomination for Senator and DANIEL RUSSELL, of Albany, for County Treasurer.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sailed from here at noon to-day with 27 passengers for Halifax and 74 for Liverpool. She takes out $9,000 in specie.

Georgia Election.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The returns indicate the reëlection to Congress of Hon. JAMES L. SEWARD, in the First District.

Personal.

Mrs. MARVIN has lost her husband and $18,000 on the *Central America*. Having nothing left but the scanty clothing she had on, the citizens of New-York supplied her with $250 worth of trunks and clothing, and $60 in money. She started for home, and the cars ran off the track on Tuesday morning, at Corning, N. Y., completely dashing in pieces her trunks, and very nearly destroying all the contents. The company furnished new trunks, and the passengers went on.

The Emperor has offered to Prof. Lewis Agassiz the chair of Paleontology in the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris, rendered vacant by the death of M. d'Orbigny. M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, conveys the offer in a flattering letter. Prof. Agassiz declines the honor, on the plea that he is unwilling to sever the ties which bind him to the United States, and on the public ground that the embryological investigations he has undertaken here would lose all their interest if left incomplete.

An incident of the present panic is noticed by the Alexandria (Va.) *Sentinel*: We learn that a number of notes due by merchants here, and sent on from New-York for collection, have been suffered to go into protest. The parties here were ready to pay the principal, and proffered also a reasonable exchange, but so enormous a demand as 10 per cent. they agreed among themselves they would not submit to.

President Buchanan, (says the *Star*,) who was indisposed during the latter part of last week, and did not come into the city from the Military Asylum on Saturday last, has recovered, and was this morning engaged in the discharge of his usual duties at the Executive Mansion. Shortly after his return from his recent flying trip to Wheatland, he experienced a slight bilious attack, thus so soon happily over.

Mr. Macaulay has chosen as his new title that of "Baron Macaulay, of Rothley, in the County of Leicester." Rothley Temple was for some years the residence of his maternal uncle, the late Thomas Babington, formerly High-Sheriff of Leicestershire, many years Member of Parliament for the city of Leicester, and after whom the historian was named. It was Mr. Macaulay's birthplace.

E. A. Brackett's bust of Charles Sumner, which he has just completed in marble, is universally admired. Mr. Ball is doing a marble bust of the late Rev. Dr. Peabody of King's Chapel. Mr. H. Billings has just completed a picture entitled "The Vision of Sir Galahad," a subject taken from Tennyson's poem of "Le Morte d'Arthur."

Mr. Willis, the expelled Cambridge divinity student, lectured on Spiritualism at Boston, Sunday, and the Boston *Courier* improves the occasion to mount the spiritual hobby again. Rev. John Pierpont appeared on the stage with Mr. Willis, and gave in his adhesion to spiritualism.

The London *Times* states that Lieut. Col. Jerrell, an American Engineer of some repute in the construction of suspension bridges, has arrived at Clifton, Eng., for the purpose of erecting a bridge of this description across the Avon from St. Vincent's Rocks to Leigh Woods.

The *United Service Gazette* says that the General-Commanding-in-Chief has availed himself of the first opportunity of recognizing the services of Brigadier Havelock by conferring upon him a good service pension of £100 a year.

Edward Everett is to be in Richmond, Va., in a few days, to repeat his "Washington Oration," and to receive Gen. WASHINGTON's cane, which was purchased for the distinguished orator by the ladies of the Virginia Mount Vernon Association.

Mr. William T. Andrews has resigned his office as Treasurer of Harvard College, and Mr. Chas. G. Loring has resigned his place as one of the corporation of the University.

Edward Whipple, of Boston, has certainly selected the top wave of the time to launch a lecture upon. He gives out, as his subject for the coming season, *The Young Men of America.*

Brantz Mayer, of Baltimore, one of our ablest professional triplets—diplomat, lawyer, and author—has a new historical work in hand, but we are not permitted, quite yet, to name its subject.

The late John E. Thayer, of Boston, left a handsome bequest of a life annuity of $1,000 to Dr. James Jackson, his medical adviser, who has just completed his 80th year.

Mr. Richard Yeadon has arrived in Boston for the purpose of removing the remains of Hugh S. Legare from Mount Auburn to Charleston.

Mont Blanc was ascended successfully on the 28th of August by Stuyvesant Le Roy, of New-York, and Stephen W. Dana, of Boston.

The Pyne and Harrison troupe have commenced a season of English opera at the Lyceum Theatre, in London.

Mr. James Hunnewell, of Charlestown, Mass., has contributed $1,000 toward the Oahu College, Sandwich Islands.

A private letter from Mr. Dallas indicates that he expects to return to the United States next Spring.

The venerable *savant* Humboldt completed his 88th year on the 13th ult.

Slaves sell in Alabama for their weight in money. The Eufaula *Whig* says: "A few days since a gentleman of this place paid $1,800 apiece for five negro girls, from 12 to 15 years of age. Reckoning silver at 12 ounces to the pound, which is Troy weight, the negroes, allowing them 100 pounds weight each, cost just their weight in silver."

FROM THE PLAINS.

Mails Stopped by the Cheyennes—Colonel Sumner and the Indians.

By a late arrival in this City of parties direct from Santa Fé, we have dates from that place to the 1st September, with late and interesting intelligence from the Plains.

The difficulties with the Indians on the Plains have been aggravated by the ill-success of Colonel SUMNER's late conflict with them. The facts of the encounter have been given, but the effects of the conflict upon the Indians have been in the highest degree unsatisfactory. Colonel SUMNER, with a force of 500 men, encountered a body of 300 savages, but instead of opening fire upon them, charged with his cavalry. The result was almost nothing. The Indians scattered and fled, but nine were killed, and the opportunity of teaching them a useful lesson was lost. They have since infested the Plains in small bodies, robbing and murdering travelers, and marauding unchecked. Our informant left Santa Fé in company with four others, but on receiving information of the hostile attitude of the Indians, remained in camp for two days, when three days out. On the way to Independence, they came upon traces of an Indian encampment, and presently overtook the mail train which had been turned back and was retracing its path to the frontier.

A correspondence passed at Independence, on the arrival of the party, between Mr. HALL, the Mail Contractor, and Mr. WM. P. BLAKE, who was in the party that had just crossed the Plains. At the request of Mr. HALL, a full statement of the present condition of the travel across the Plains was furnished by Mr. BLAKE. His letter is as follows:

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Thursday, Sept. 24, 1857.

SIR: In compliance with the wish expressed in your letter dated 23d, I send you the following narrative of our experience with the Indians between this place and Santa Fé, premising, however, that neither our party nor the other fought with, or were violently assailed by the Indians, although our lives were unquestionably in imminent danger for a considerable part of the way.

The stage and a wagon in charge of THOS. FIELDS and three men, with one lady and child and myself as *passengers, left Santa Fé on the morning of the 1st*, and proceeded as far as *the* first crossing of the Cimarron River *without seeing any Indians.* At that place, while we were preparing breakfast, two mounted *Indians came galloping up through the tall grass* on the left and putting away their bows and arrows were allowed to come into camp. They said they were Kioways, and that they wanted something to eat. We fed them and gave them sugar, and they then wanted powder and lead and a "paper" or recommendation, which were refused and we drove off, leaving them much dissatisfied. They were equipped for war, and we regarded them as spies, a supposition which we afterwards had reason to believe was correct. Indeed, they were probably the same Indians that a few days previously had been in the camp of Col. JOHNSTON and spent the night, and the *next day seized an opportunity to kill the driver of* the surveyor's ambulance and run away with the mules. This daring act was performed within 200 yards of a company of soldiers, which had turned the brow of a hill and left the ambulance out of view behind them. The soldiers being on foot, could not pursue, and the Indians made their escape with the mules.

Several miles beyond the point at which we were visited by these Kioways, we reached the encampment of a large ox-train, with provisions for Col. JOHNSTON's command, also a wagon and a party of sixteen men which had preceded us on the road and were bound for the States. This party had been far beyond, but had turned back, retracing *their steps* for several days journey, having learned from a Mexican captive in a band of Kioways, that a large force of Cheyennes had concentrated below, near the lower crossing of the Cimarron and on the Arkansas River, waiting for our party to arrive, intending to stop it. This Mexican reported that the Cheyennes were very angry and had declared that the mail should not pass through again. While waiting and consulting here, Col. JOHNSTON and his force of about 500 men, infantry and cavalry—the escort of the Kansas Boundary Survey—passed up towards the upper crossing. From this officer we learned that the road was highly dangerous for small parties, and he advised us to remain until the return of the ox train. We did so, and traveled with it one day, but the progress of the train was so slow that we concluded to push on in company with the party of sixteen men and their wagon.

We passed the Lower Springs of the Cimarron without seeing Indians, and were crossing the *Jornada* on the 12th when we saw a group of black objects on the verge of the prairie, and, by the aid of a glass, I *could distinguish eight* or ten Indians in full gallop towards us. Others were soon seen in different directions, and they all rapidly approached. The arms and ammunition were laid out in readiness, and we traveled on as usual. Before coming within rifle range several of the Indians turned off, and seven only came towards us and made signs for us to stop; but we kept on and they trotted behind us at a respectful distance. They saw that we were too strong for them, and after a little consultation they called for our conductor, the "captain." FIELDS conversed with them by signs, and ordered them to unstring their bows, which they immediately did, and then rode alongside of our party. They traveled with us for four or five miles, and then signified their willingness to leave us if we would give them a "paper," (a recommendation or good character.) We stopped for a few moments, *wrote a few words for them, and gave out sugar and* crackers. There were four old chiefs and three young warriors, finely formed men, and beautifully dressed in suits of beaded buckskin, and adorned by large plates of *silver on their breasts. The chiefs* sat down, and lighting a pipe, went through the ceremony of smoking all around. In this we observed that the young men did not participate, nor did they sit down or take any part in the proceedings.

We then drove on very cautiously, but rapidly, and reaching the Sand hills after dark, found a double track, or the trail of the other mail party, which had evidently turned back. A great number of tracks of Indian ponies on each side also gave us reason to fear that this party had been forced to return by the Indians. Where we crossed the Arkansas River, the next morning, we found the road-way completely covered with moccasin tracks on each side of the trail of the wagons. Fragments of crackers and drippings of molasses in the road, showed plainly that the other party had been dealing out their provisions. There were two places where the party had been compelled to stop, as was evident by the tracks around, and the trailing or prints of the blankets in the sand. We also observed that subsequently to this, the Indians had changed their camp, for we found the marks made by the lodge-poles *crossing the road. The trails bent off in the direction* of Pawnee Fork, where we concluded a part of the Indians had gone. Our fears for the safety of the other mail party were now greatly excited, and we concluded that they had been driven down the river towards the ruins of Fort Atkinson, and *there* murdered and scalped. But we had not proceeded two miles further before we saw them approaching in the distance, in company with a large ox-train. On joining them we camped *for* breakfast, and exchanged many congratulations, especially when we learned the extent of the danger to which they had been subjected. There were four passen*gers in addition to* KELLY, the conductor, and three men with the wagons, and they had waited on the banks of the river for our arrival; but becoming fearful that we had been attacked, they started to cross the Jornada. On reaching the Sand-hills they were suddenly set upon *by Indians, and forced to* stop, turn around and return. The Indians were so numerous, and well armed, that it was folly to fight them, and so KELLY quietly but unwillingly complied *with their demands. Provisions* were dealt out to them as they traveled along, and the mail party, watching their opportunity on reaching the bank of the Arkansas, dashed in and made the crossing in a full trot. But the Indians were not to be thus eluded, and with loud *yells rushed across the stream after them, surrounding* the wagons as they rose upon the opposite bank. Here the men were again compelled to give out provisions to the principal Indians. This done, they *started again to be again surrounded and stopped.* The Indians kept flocking in from below, and from the camp on the opposite shore, until nearly or quite one hundred warriors had collected. A council was then held by the Indians around, and the conductor was ordered to get down from his seat and join them. He objected to this, and was then violently seized hold of and jerked down and led to the fire, and then as unceremoniously made to sit upon the ground and *write them a paper—a recommendation of them as* good and brave Indians who ought to receive crackers and sugar from all Americans passing on the road. This desire was made known in part by signs and through one of the mail party who formerly lived among some of the tribe and could understand part of their language.

While the little party was thus separated, the passengers became convinced that they would soon be scalped, and wrote notes to throw out on the roadside—a few last words to their friends. They held their revolvers ready cocked, and were resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. An angry dispute arose among the Indians, and there were two parties, the old men counseling moderation, and the young men insisting on killing the party and taking the mules. At length one of the old chiefs arose and taking KELLY to the coach demanded more sugar. When the boot-leather was turned back, the Indian seized hold of the sack and dragged it out, shouting *vamos*, at the same time. The passengers say that this word never before was so welcome, and under a vigorous application of whip and spur the mules dashed off, seeming to know the danger, and to be as glad as the men to fly from it. They traveled at full speed up hill and down for several miles, and gained the vicinity of a train of wagons, before a party of the Indians, which started in pursuit a few moments after they left, could overtake them.

These Indians complain bitterly of Col. SUMNER, saying that he had burned up their provisions and lodges. They were very anxious to know where General HARNEY was and whether he was coming out into their country. They have heard of him through the Sioux and appear to have recently learned something of his movements, and were evidently afraid that his military operations were to be directed against their tribe. His name is a terror to them, and I do not doubt that they live in constant fear that he will pounce upon them at any moment.

We left the out-going mail party on the Arkansas, and they were going on to Santa Fé with the ox train. When we reached the big bend of the Arkansas we left our escort of sixteen men and traveled the remaining distance alone, but camped with great circumspection in the dark.

These are the simple facts, and they may seem more trivial and unimportant to you than they did to our little party when we were on those Plains, so boundless to the vision, and peopled by hordes of savages alone. To us, the few Indians we saw were regarded as an indication of great and hidden danger, and from the crossing of the Cimarron until we left the Arkansas we knew not at what moment we should encounter an overwhelming force of this excited and angry tribe.

There is but one opinion upon the Plains among wagon-masters and intelligent men who have had experience among the Indians in regard to the recent encounter of Col. SUMNER with them. His course appears to have exasperated without intimidating the tribe, and they are *determined to avenge* themselves upon all small parties of Americans that they can find, and to levy tribute, at least, upon *all they do not dare to openly attack.* They are like a nest of maddened hornets, and if they had as little intelligence and caution, would kill and destroy at every opportunity. In my opinion, we owe our escape from these Cheyennes to our caution in remaining behind, and to our fortunate meeting with the party of sixteen men. If we had gone on alone, only five in number, we would, in all probability, have been murdered among the Sand-hills, or at the crossing of the Arkansas. The fear of General HARNEY and swift vengeance may have been the chief motive with the old men in allowing the other party to return. It is also most probable that the policy which has wisely adopted by your employes—that of uniform kindness to the Indians—together with the fact that on several occasions the mail hands have fought most desperately and with killing effect, had great influence with them in their deliberations on this occasion.

We are accustomed to regard the depredations of Indians as of little account, when life is not taken, but if white men were to conduct themselves as these Indians do—to become robbers on the highway—to forcibly stop and send back the mails, and to menace the lives of passengers—such acts would not be lightly regarded or long tolerated by the American people.

It is evident that this great highway to New-Mexi*co is not adequately protected. There is not a mil*itary post or permanent camp of soldiers upon it east of Fort Union, at the base of the Rocky Mountain chain, a distance of over 600 miles. It is undefended, while routes in Texas, over which there is less traffic, are dotted with military posts.

Fort Atkinson should either be rebuilt or a post established *nearer to the upper crossing.* The mail, also, should be escorted for the present from Walnut Creek as far west as the Point of Rocks.

You further ask my opinion as to the practicability of this route as a link in the great Pacific Overland Mail Route and Railroad. It has been the chief object of my journey this Summer to obtain information upon *this great question* by my personal observations; the results of these I hope soon to present to the public in a more full and connected form than it is possible for me to in this letter. I have been astonished at the agricultural resources of this route and its adaptation to not only a stage road and mail route, but to a Railroad which may be prolonged to the Pacific.

The resources of this part of the great Rocky Mountain slope have in general been underrated, especially by scientific men upon theoretical considerations connected with climatology. The fact that you have maintained a regular monthly mail between Independence and Santa Fé for seven years, and during *this time have* failed to deliver the mails to their destination in time but twice, is certainly the best evidence that can be offered—amounting to a practical demonstration of the feasibility of the route for mail coaches at least. That the route is destined to form a link in the great through route to the Pacific, I have no doubt, and am pre*pared to show that it offers many advantages for a* railroad not yet considered even in official reports. In fact this great route to the Valley of New-Mexico, upon which there has long been an established trade of over five millions a year, did not receive an exam*ination in connection with the United States Pacific* railroad explorations and surveys, and it has not received that attention which its importance to the great West and especially to Missouri and Kansas demands. Very respectfully, yours,

WM. P. BLAKE.

Col. JACOB HALL, Independence, Mo.

The Horse Show at Springfield—Award of Premiums.

The Horse Show at Springfield this year was good, and drew a large attendance. The premiums of the first class awarded to the best stock, were as follows:

Thorough-bred Stallions—Only premium, $200, to *Sultan*, owned by PHILLIPS & HAMMOND, of Brookline, Mass.

Thorough-bred Mares—$100 to *Jewell*, owned by WM. B. DE WOLF of Bristol, R. I.

Stallions of 7 years—$200 to *Henry Clay*, owned by ROGERS & CO., of Albany.

Stallions of 4 years—$100 to *Black Hawk*, owned by J. A. HEMENWAY, of Suffield, Conn.

Stallions of 2 years—$50 to *Hector*, owned by R. S. DEWEY, of Clappville.

Stallions of 1 year—$30 to *Prism*, owned by S. R. BOWNE, of Flushing, L. I.

Breeding Mares and Fillies—$100 to *Pocahontas*, owned by R. S. DENNY, of Clappville.

Mares with Foal by Side—$100 to *Sontag*, owned by S. R. BOWNE, of Flushing.

Fillies and Colts 2 Years Old—Two premiums, $75, to *Fanny Gray*, owned by R. S. DENNY; to *Jenny Lind*, owned by MALA COWLES, and to *Lady Alice*, owned by J. GATES.

Fillies and Colts of 1 Year—$30 to *Dido*, owned by SILAS ROOT, of Westfield.

Matched Horses—First premium for sixteen-hands not awarded; but $100 for fifteen-hand horses to C. ROBBINS, of Boston.

Fancy Matched Horses—$100 to B. M. WHITLOCK, of New-York.

Family Horses—$100 to *Colonel*, owned by D. C. GORHAM, of Westminster, Vt.

Saddle Horses—$25 divided between *Browney* and *Pete*.

Draft-Horses in Pairs—No first premium awarded.

Single Draft-Horses—$25 to JOHN L. KING, of Springfield.

Ponies—No first premium awarded.

Four-in-Hand—$100 to JAMES FISK, of Brattleboro'.

Geldings—$25 each to *Neptune* and *Strawberry*, owned in Springfield.

Mr. LANGLEY, of New-York having kindly entered his "six-in-hand" turn-out for exhibition and not for competition, the society has donated $20 to WESLEY EAMES, the colored driver.

On the last day of the show, a trot between the famous horses *Flora* and *Lancet* caused great excitement.

Shortly before 2 o'clock, *Flora* and *Lancet* were led on. Some delay occurred in getting the judges together. Their names are HENRY FULLER, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., ELIJAH SIMMONS, of Albany, N. Y., and PETER DUBOIS, of New-York. They decided to give the pole to *Flora*, and so announced it. Mr. MCMANN drove *Flora*. The race was mile heats, best three in five, *Flora* to harness and *Lancet* to saddle.

The start on the first heat was a bad one, *Flora* leading nearly two lengths. *Flora* kept ahead on the first quarter, but *Lancet* overtook her on the second, and they came by the judges' stand neck and neck, making the half mile in 1:20. *Flora* broke on the third quarter, and *Lancet* passed her about two lengths and a half, when he was undoubtedly held in, and *Flora* kept the pole, coming in a length ahead. *Time*, 2:39½.

The horses on the second heat came down to the judges' stand neck and neck, and so passed. *Flora soon led Lancet* on the first quarter, but he soon overtook her and they came in on the half mile neck and neck in 1:15. *Flora* soon got ahead, and on the home stretch was about a length in advance, all the time, of *Lancet*. She came to the stand beautifully. Time: 2:32.

The third heat greatly resembled the second. The start was the same, but *Lancet* soon led *Flora* a length or two, when the latter picked up and passed; *Lancet* again executed the same manœuvre, but coming home *Flora* put the best foot forward, and came in a very little ahead. Time of the first half, 1:17; of the mile, 2:32, and *Flora* won the race, having made the three best heats.

Obituary.

Noah Hinkley, an old resident of Portland, Me., formerly Sheriff of the County, and a Director of the Bank of the United States, died in Boston last week.

J. McL. Lipscomb, brother of Rev. Dr. Lipscomb, died at Montgomery, Ala., last week. He was a native of Virginia.

The late Alexis Eustaffieuné, whose death was noticed some time since, was formerly Russian Consul at Boston, and for a long time Consul-General of Russia in this City.

STEAMER KNICKERBOCKER AFLOAT.—Five steam pumps were set in motion yesterday afternoon, on this fine vessel, and in less than an hour-and-a-half she floated. They were kept in motion five hours, when canvas was drawn under the vessel, which nearly stopped the leak. As soon as she floated the deck settled back to nearly its original position, and the several joints made in the hog frame are now nearly closed. It was found upon examination that the starboard hip was broken, in which the water ran in, causing her to keel and fill. During the morning she has been kept clear of water by one pump occasionally working, and as soon as the tide will permit another canvas will be drawn over the leak, which will, it is thought, enable the vessel to be taken to New-York in safety, and placed upon the ways. The steamers *Isaac* and *Baltic* will tow her down, and it is expected that, in less than a week, she will be in running order. In the mean time, the *Rip Van Winkle* will continue to supply her place.—*Albany Jour., 7th.*

On Tuesday, the Atlantic House, at Salisbury Beach, was destroyed by fire. It was worth some $2,500. It was probably insured.

In Rhode Island, in 1856, there were births 9,066; marriages 1,533; deaths, 3,041.

LONG ISLAND.

[illegible]

The American and Republican Conventions of Kings County [illegible] held in Platbush last evening, the Americans at [illegible] Lawrence's Hotel, the Republicans at Mrs. [illegible]MAKER's, a short walk from each other distant.

The American organized by electing [illegible] ATWATER, Chairman, and R. T. DOUGLASS and [illegible]ARD M. STEVENS, Secretaries.

After the preliminary business had been disposed of, Dr. S. S. GUY, of the Sixth Ward, offered the following resolution, which was adopted without discussion or a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we deem it expedient to endeavor to unite all the American element of Kings County in opposition to the foreign Democracy at the approaching November election.

Mr. J. L. SMITH, of the 10th Ward, then offered the following Preamble and resolution, which were also adopted without dissent or discussion:

Whereas, The usually corrupt system of primary elections in the Democratic Party has succeeded in foisting upon the electors of that party some nominations entirely unfit to be made, and which we are led to believe will by no means meet with the cordial *support of the better portion of their number,* and whereas it is obviously the duty of all good citizens to lay aside all minor differences of political opinion, and join hands against the common foe,

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Assembly District be appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Republican Convention, now in session at MARTENSE SCHOONMAKER's, with a view of bringing about a concert of purpose and action at the coming election.

Both of these resolutions were received with applause.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed on the Committee referred to in the last resolution:

Dis.		Dis.	
1.	James A. Van Brunt.	5.	James R. Burton.
2.	David K. Seaman.	6.	Stephen G. Jennings.
3.	John J. Bytam.	7.	Daniel L. Northrup.
4.	Dr. S. S. Guy.		

At this stage of the proceedings, a Committee of three—GEORGE W. STILWELL, JOHN CASHOW and JOHN DEAN—were announced as coming from the Republican Convention. They were ushered in, when Mr. STILLWELL stated that they were a Sub-Committee appointed to notify the Convention that a Committee of seven had been appointed by the Republican Convention, with instructions to effect a union if possible *of the two parties.*

On motion, the Chairman communicated to the Sub-Committee the action of the Convention as recorded above, and the Committee retired.

The Convention then took a recess, to give the two Committees an opportunity to consult and agree upon some plan of union.

After about an hour had elapsed, the Convention was again called to order, when Dr. GUY, of the Fusion Committee, reported that the two Committees had agreed upon a plan and one which had already been accepted by the Republican Convention, viz.: *The Republicans to have the Sheriff and County Coroner.* The Americans to make all the other nominations, the Republicans reserving the right to reject or adopt the American nominees, in Convention.

This arrangement was accepted as satisfactory.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate their candidates with the following result:

Superintendent of the Poor—For this office the candidates were ISAAC MESEROLE, Nineteenth Ward; SAMUEL S. MYERS, Seventh Ward; REUBEN ODELL, H. B. BOOTH, JAS. C. RHODES, JOHN WILLIAMS, of the Tenth Ward. On the second ballot, Mr. MESEROLE received 42 of the 60 votes cast, and his nomination was made unanimous.

At this point, a Committee from the Republican Convention, consisting of CHARLES KNIGHT, JOHN FRIEND and Major MIX, came in and announced that that Convention had nominated the following Officers:

For Sheriff—BURDETT STRYKER, who on the first ballott received all but 14 votes, which were cast for Mr. STEWART.

For County Coroner—STEDMAN WRIGHT.

These nominations were received with acclamation, and approved. The committee retired, and the Convention proceeded to ballot for another Superintendent of the Poor. On the first ballot Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS received a majority of the votes cast, and the nomination was made unanimous.

For Coroner.—The candidates for this office were Dr. THEODORE F. KING, Third Ward; Dr. JONAH W. SMITH, Dr. GEORGE BALL, THOMAS H. REDDING and Mr. [illegible] HOOPER. On the first ballot Dr. KING received 37 votes, which being a majority, the nomination was made unanimous.

Justice of Sessions.—The candidates for this office were MARTIN SCHOONMAKER, SAMUEL S. STEVENS, WM. H. HOYT and B. F. MIDDLETON. Mr. SCHOONMAKER received the nomination.

Mr. WM. H. HOYT, of Canarsie, received the nomination for School Commissioner, in the County District, by acclamation.

A Committee, consisting of JOHN R. OAKLEY, E. T. WOOD and Dr. S. S. GUY, was then appointed to wait upon the Republicans and communicate the nominations; which duty they performed, and the nominations were by them adopted.

WINCHESTER BRITTON, Esq., while the Committee was absent, to prevent, as he said, any mistake, and so as to avoid the charge of the Convention selling out the American Party, offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the American Party of Kings County hereby ratifies and indorses the nominations made by the American Party in Syracuse for State officers, on the 15th of September last, pledging to that ticket our hearty and undivided support.

The proceedings in the Republican Convention *were almost a counterpart* of those in the American Convention. They adopted strong resolutions—denunciatory of President BUCHANAN's policy, re-affirming their attachment to the principles of the Republican Party, and a determination to support the State Republican ticket.

LUKE C. RYDER, Esq., presided over the deliberations of this body.

The "fusion" ticket nominated is as follows:

Sheriff—BURDETT STRYKER—R.

Superintendents of the Poor—ISAAC MESEROLE, JOHN WILLIAMS—A.

Coroner—THEODORE F. KING, M. D.—A.

Coroner (County District)—STEDMAN WRIGHT—R.

Justice of Sessions—MARTIN SCHOONMAKER—A.

School Commissioner—WM. H. HOYT—A.

The nominations are entirely satisfactory to both parties.

BURGLARY.—WILSON's Billiard Saloon corner of Myrtle-avenue and Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, was robbed on Sunday night of property valued at $30.

GAS FOR BROOKLYN.—The Brooklyn Common Council, at their last meeting, directed the Gas Committee to advertise for proposals to supply the Western District with gas, to commence at the expiration of the term of the present Company—in 1859.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The October Term of the Hudson County Courts was opened at Hudson City on Tuesday, with Judge OGDEN presiding. The Judge charged the Grand Jury. The trial of FREDERICK CUEVA for shooting OSCAR DEGRANDVAL will probably not come on before the third week of the term. The counsel engaged in this case are, for the State, J. DUNN LITTELL, Prosecuting Attorney of the County, and WM. L. DAYTON, Attorney-General; for the defence, Messrs. ISAAC W. SCUDDER and A. O. ZABRISKIE.

FIREMEN'S PARADE.—The triennial parade of the Jersey City Fire Department took place on Tuesday. There were about 600 men in the procession, and the display was highly creditable.

FIRE IN WORTH-STREET.—At 1½ yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the steam saw and planing mill of BROCK & MILLER, Nos. 125 and 127 Worth-street. Fortunately the fire was discovered *before it had made much headway, and was speedily* extinguished. The first and second floors only were occupied by BROCK & MILLER. Their loss was about $500, and is covered by insurance. The third floor was occupied by E. SCHATT and GEORGE DOAK, turners. This party sustained damages about $1,000 each, principally by water. No insurance. L. DORRMUND, fancy wood-box maker, occupied the fourth *floor, and sustained* trifling damage by water. The buildings were injured about $1,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire originated in the basement, and is supposed to have been caused by the shaft being overheated. R. W. WEINER, saw manufacturer, *occupied the basement. His loss is about $500—fully* insured.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Coroner CONNERY held an inquest yesterday, at No. 162 Norfolk-street, on the body of WM. MURRAY, who died on Monday last, from injuries supposed to have been received from a fall or in a fight. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing elicited showing how he was in*jured. The evidence showed that he came home* in a state of unconsciousness and afterwards died. The deceased was an Irishman, 40 years of age. He leaves a family.

BURNING FLUID EXPLOSION.—SARAH SCHWEB, a German woman, 26 years old, died, yesterday, at the Jewish Hospital, in Twenty-eighth-street, from injuries received from the explosion of a burning fluid lamp. The Coroner was notified.

DENIES BEING THE MAN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On my way home from the West I chanced to get a copy of your valuable sheet, and in looking over it I found my name mentioned in connection with the arrest of a man by the name of Charles Ritcher for selling me stolen goods. I have only to say that the statement made by Ritcher is false, for I never bought a piece of silk of him in my life. By publishing the above you will do justice to me and my friends.

SAMUEL EMBERSON, No. 285 Eighth-avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A man and woman were tarred and feathered in Dowagiac, Mich., last week. The [illegible] says the parties were suspected of [illegible] habits, and a number of [illegible] correct them. On rapping at [illegible] the door, and was immediately [illegible] treated to a ride upon a sharp-edged rail. While this was going on, a part of the gang entered the house and dragged the woman from her bed into the street, denuded, and exposed her to the gaze of the assembled rabble, hauled her through the mud, and applied a swab dipped in a mixture of tar and feathers to her person.

Mr. Rounds, a merchant in Dighton, R. I., was knocked down while closing his store, one evening last week, by two men, who robbed the premises and then set them on fire. The flames were extinguished, but the robbers escaped with $600 worth of goods, and have not been caught.

A Mormon Conference, composed of delegates from Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New-Jersey, was held at *Philadelphia* on Sunday last, when it was announced that the Saints would strike their flags and give up all hopes of converting the stiff-necked Gentiles. Their publications have ceased and their conventicles are closed.

The San Antonio *Herald* says a number of the influential citizens of that city have petitioned Gov. PEASE *for a company of men, to be placed on the* road between San Antonio and the Gulf, for the protection of lives and property against the lawless attacks of highwaymen.

The Fall shoe trade in Lynn is over. Sales were less than last year, still a fair business was done, and the stock in manufacturers' hands is much smaller than usual. The past week has increased the number of the unemployed.

A stampede of slaves from the plantation of Mr. D. S. Dillon in Bourbon County, Ky., took place last week. Three men and two women fled, and were pursued 25 miles, but they escaped to the Underground Railroad depôt in Cincinnati.

In East Zorra, William Sawtell, brother of John Sawtell, being scarcely compos mentis, resided with his brother, and having been as he thought offended by his brother, he went out and fired his property. The buildings destroyed are a barn, a horse and cow stable and a fowl house.

At the recent Horse Show in Springfield, a four-year old Morgan stallion, belonging to Wm. A. Childs, of New-Braintree, was sold to Mr. William A. Hancock, of Sacramento, Cal., for $480. He takes this horse to California for an improvement in the stock of that State.

The Bridge cases recently decided by Judge Grier, at Trenton, have been carried by appeal into the United States Supreme Court, where they will probably be argued at the next term. This will prevent the erection of the bridges this year.

Four men were drowned in Canandaigua Lake on Wednesday, by the upsetting of a boat. Their names were Rev. Jacob Wager, of Middlesex, Yates County, N. Y.; Francis Perriman, Frederick [illegible] and Henry Green, all of the same place.

James Henry Robinson, son of Wm. Robinson, of the Goldsboro (N. C.) *Tribune*, committed suicide on Saturday last, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. No cause has been assigned. He was about 17 years old.

In Harvard College, this term, there are 734 students. The undergraduates number 409, the Scientific School 61, and the Law School 121. The College had never so large a number of students and undergraduates.

Miss Margaret Somerville, daughter of R. B. Somerville, M. P. P., was killed by lightning, at St. Michaels, C. W., on Monday. She was sitting at the window, inside the house, with an infant sister on her lap, which escaped injury.

In Rockland, Me., a boy of mixed Spanish and negro blood was taunted and provoked by a lad named Asa Willis, son of Madden L. Willis, when he was set upon by young Willis, and dangerously if not fatally stabbed him.

The taxable property of Tennessee, by a late return, is $300,000,000. Shelby County, the richest in the State, has more slaves than any other, and is taxed on $4,000,000.

A young man named Wm. H. Hora, 22 years old, committed suicide at Tuskegee, Ala., last week by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He was an only son. No cause is assigned.

Certain Irishmen in Lawrence, Mass., got frightened at the panic last week, and drew $15,000 of deposits from the Savings Bank; but when they had the money, didn't know what to do with it, and returned it to the Bank.

Mr. H. P. James, a merchant at Paige's Corners, in Greenfield, Saratoga County, committed suicide on Wednesday, by hanging himself in his store.

The old Foster paper-mill at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., was burnt on Sunday, with all its contents; loss not stated; insurance $3,000.

A gold medal for the best sugar made from the *Chinese Sorghum is offered by the Cook County (Ill.)* Agricultural Society.

Otsego County papers state that the hop crop is nearly secured, and the yield is good.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING.

OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS. N. R. COLLINS & CO. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. They have on hand a large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendon Sacks, &c.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
Has been marked down
At cost and below cost prices,
For the month of October, 1857.
The assortment of each department was
Never more complete than at the present time.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)
In the Ready Made Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and ages adapted to all ages, from three years [illegible] upward, for fine or common wear.
No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of new styles of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
is now ready and for their examining every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is [illegible] LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF CARPETS!!!
English Velvets, 9s.; Brussels, 6s.; Three-ply, 7s.
All Wool Ingrains 3s. 6d. per yard.
Floor Oil-Cloths, 2s. 6d.; Druggets 4 yards wide.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public was bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry. (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the nameplates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to [illegible]. But from this safe, I am happy to say, the contents of the safe were preserved, in very good condition.
T. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES are now on exhibition at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their low price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $50 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

REMARKABLE GAITERS.—MR. CANTRELL, of No. 813 Broadway, is selling Ladies' Gaiters which are remarkable for their extreme neatness and low price. He offers for 12s. per pair such articles as are usually sold at much higher figures, and the wonder is how he can afford it, for they are well made, and the materials of the best quality. The truth is that Mr. CANTRELL believes that small profits and quick returns are the best principle of business, and is carrying it out.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST [illegible]-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young [illegible] of sedentary habits. Classes [illegible] Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at [illegible] o'clock. P. M.

[illegible] articles of wonderful utility, one that will [illegible] family, manufacturing, [illegible] a machine that [illegible] industrious woman [illegible] No. 495 Broadway.

[illegible] PATENT [illegible] reservoirs [illegible] of water [illegible] Co., [illegible] No. 17, New-York [illegible] MORR, Patentee.

BAKED BEANS! BAKED BEANS!—WE ADVISE all genuine Yankees, who wish to recall the taste of those luscious beans that their good mothers used every Saturday night to serve up to them, smoking hot from the bean pot in the capacious brick oven, to go to J. M. GIBSON & CO'S, No. 59 Washington-st.

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE (ESTABLISHED in 1852) is authorized, by the Legislature of the State, to confer Diplomas and Degrees upon its graduates. Board and Tuition $250 per year. See advertisement.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

CHESEBRO—HULL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. [illegible], Mr. ALBAN B. CHESEBRO, of Utica, to Miss SARA B. HULL, of this City.

SEWELL—TATE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. R. H. Hatfield, ALFRED L. SEWELL, of Chicago, to Miss [illegible] JANE, daughter of the late [illegible] Tate, of this City.

HURTING—BIDDOPP.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., WILLIAM W. HURTING to LAURA E. BIDDOPP, both of this City.

MASSELL—CURR.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, Mr. SAMUEL MASSELL to MARGARET, eldest daughter of James Curr, Esq., all of this City.

DOREE—SUYDAM.—At Somerville, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at St. Barnabas' Church, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., ANDREW DOREE, M. D., of Brooklyn, to MARIANNA E., daughter of Henry Suydam, Jr., of New-York.

SUTHERLAND—GALLAGHER.—At Geneva, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, in Trinity Church, by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, JOHN L. SUTHERLAND to ANNIE J., daughter of the late George Gallagher.

BUCK—MINER.—At Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Anson Du Bois, ALEXANDRA BUCK, of New-York, to SARA, daughter of Martin Miner, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

GROSVENOR.—In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 4, suddenly, at his residence, No. 30 White-st., SETH GROSVENOR, Esq., aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 3 P. M., from his late residence. Friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

HUESTON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, SAMUEL HUESTON, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services will be attended from No. 32 West 22d-st., on Thursday, Oct. 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

TRIPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, of disease of the heart, JACOB W. TRIPP.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Broadway and 75th-st.

FAULKNER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 7, Mrs. ANN FAULKNER, aged 33 years.

Her friends, and those of her son-in-law, D. Duane, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock from her late residence, No. [illegible] 9th-st., near 2d-av.

REED.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, after a short illness of scarlet fever, SARAH ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Geo. W. and Frances R. Reed, aged 2 years, 4 months and 11 days.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

KNIGHT.—In South Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, of tubercular consumption, DANIEL M. KNIGHT, aged 32 years.

Funeral services will be attended from his late residence, No. 122 Union-st., South Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ALLEN.—At Great Neck, L. I., Mrs. PHEBE ALLEN, aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, at 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

MEAD.—At Chicago, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, MARY FRANCES, wife of Joseph S. Mead, and daughter of Wm. Gale, of this City.

GETTEBERGER.—At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 7, JULIA, wife of J. Geo. Getteberger, Jr., in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father-in-law, No. 9 East 19th-st. Her remains will be interred in the family vault in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

STEARNS AND MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE,
secured by the celebrated
LA BELLE LOCK.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c., &c., HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE will prove a certain cure, if used according to directions.
Prepared by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. [illegible], [illegible], 511 and 756 Broadway.

Overcoats, Overcoats

At
EVANS' Extensive
Clothing Warehouse,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.,
Between Gold and Cliff sts.
The amount of Overcoats,
Cheap and Fine Dress Frock Coats,
Cheap and Fine Cassimere Business Suits,
Cheap and Fine Cassimere Pants,

Contained in this extensive establishment is immense. Not one man in a hundred fails to be suited in every respect; for as regards price, EVANS' Salesrooms himself that he can and does undersell every other Clothier in the City of New-York; for instance:

Handsome Black Cloth Raglans and Surtouts, Beautiful Beaver Surtouts and Raglans, Excellent Pilot Overcoats, Petersham Overcoats, Whitney Beaver Overcoats, Niggerhead and Lion Skin Raglans, Whitepool, Kerseymeres, Mixed Beavers, &c., Cloth Frock Coats, well made, trimmed, The Finest custom-made Dress Frocks, Black Pants, Over 10,000 Fancy Cassimere Pants, 3,000 Velvet Vests, Cloth, Cassimere and other Vests, Complete Black Cloth Suits (very genteel), An immense stock of Cassimere Business Coats, &c., &c., &c., &c. [prices illegible]

At EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

GRAND [illegible] OF MANUFACTURERS [illegible] CHILDRENS [illegible] CHOICEST SELECTIONS [illegible]

[illegible]

ASTONISHING PROOFS OF THE POWER OF DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.—The public are invited to call and see my Ambrotype Gallery of the cures performed by my Magnetic Salve. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT fire and burglar-proof safes, warranted free from dampness. Also, the celebrated Rotary Lock. [illegible] ing-houses, store-doors, &c. For sale at Nos. [illegible] Maiden-lane, and Nos. [illegible] Elizabeth-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Oct. 9,
GRAND COMBINATION.
[illegible] Opera of
DON GIOVANNI.
[illegible] FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE.
[illegible] THALBERG and HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
FRIDAY, Oct. 9,
IL DON GIOVANNI.
Madame DE LA GRANGE as ...... Donna Anna
Mme. [illegible] FREZZOLINI as ...... Zerlina
[illegible] ...... Donna Elvira
[illegible] ...... Don Ottavio
[illegible] ...... Don Giovanni
Signor ROCCO as ...... Leporello

[illegible]

Mme. LA GRANGE and Mme. FREZZOLINI.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

[illegible]

SUNDAY, Oct. 11.
The great success of the
SACRED CONCERT AND ORATORIO
[illegible] the Directors to give a
SECOND AND LAST SUNDAY PERFORMANCE
On SUNDAY NEXT, Oct. 11,
on [illegible] scale of splendor and magnificence.
[illegible] FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE,
[illegible]
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY,
IMMENSE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
[illegible]
Admission to all parts, including the Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony ...... 50 cents.
To the Amphitheatre ...... 25 cents.
[illegible] ...... 50 cents.
Private Boxes to hold four $8
The sale of Private Boxes and Reserved Seats will commence on FRIDAY at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S.
ON SUNDAY,
Admission tickets 50 cents; and Reserved Seats and Private Boxes may be had at the Academy of Music from 9 to 3.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 8,
[illegible]
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
And SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA.
Second night of the new Ballet of
LOUISE, OR THE VISION.
Louise ...... Signorina Teresa Rolla
[illegible]
BIANCO; OR, THE MAGIC SWORD.
Last night but two of Antoine as Bianco.
[illegible]
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CARD.
SIGNORINA TERESA ROLLA
respectfully announces to her friends, the patrons of this establishment, and the public generally, that her
FIRST BENEFIT IN AMERICA
will take place on
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9,
on which occasion she will appear in a
NEW BALLET,
expressly composed and dedicated to her by M. P. Brilliant, to which will be added the performances of the
WONDERFUL RAVELS
and the entire Double Company, for the last appearance in the grand Comic Pantomime of
BIANCO; OR THE MAGIC SWORD,
forming the most brilliant bill of the season.
Full particulars in bills of the day. Box-book now open.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Miss Laura Keene ...... Sole Lessee and Directress.
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, 1857.
Performance to commence with Edmund Falconer's original drama, in two acts entitled
HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.
[illegible] ...... Mr. Wheatleigh
[illegible]
Lord Thornley, an English nobleman ...... Mr. Geo. Jordan
[illegible]
La Fleur ...... Mr. Peters | La Clerc ...... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Julie, Countess de Clairville ...... Miss Laura Keene
[illegible] ...... Miss Wells
Countess d'Aubigny ...... Mrs. Thompson
[illegible] ...... Miss Annie Taylor
Exquisite MUSICAL SELECTIONS by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.
To conclude with Walcot's original farce,
NOTHING TO NURSE.
[illegible] ...... Mr. Jefferson
Uncle [illegible] ...... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
[illegible] to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

[illegible] of
MISS CUSHMAN,
who will again appear in her
MEG MERRILIES.
This great and extraordinary performance, the terrific grandeur of which has never been surpassed on any stage, will be repeated every evening this week.
Last night EVERY SEAT WAS SOLD, and crowds were turned away at an early hour from the doors of this large theatre, unable to gain admittance.
GUY MANNERING, OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.
Meg Merrilies, the Gipsy ...... Miss Cushman
Supported by Mr. M. Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Moore, Mr. Boniface, Miss A. Clifton and Mrs. Holman.
To conclude with
RULES OF THE HOUSE.
Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. A. Parker, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Setchell, Mr. Moore.
A tragic play in preparation for Miss Cushman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Norton, Mr. George Holland, Mr. Vernon, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Allen. Miss Gannon,
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday, Oct. 7,) will be presented the comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
cast to the full strength of the company.
A favorite afterpiece will follow.

ROSA BONHEUR'S
GREAT PICTURE OF THE
"HORSE FAIR,"
is now on exhibition at the galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admittance 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor ...... Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents | Pit ...... 12 cents
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.
Will be acted, for the fourth time, a drama entitled
THE CRUSADERS;
Or, THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.
To commence with the tragedy, in five acts, of
JANE SHORE.
To conclude with THE VAMPIRE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ...... A. H. Purdy.
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Oct. 8, will commence with
CAPTAIN KYD.
To be followed by the Drama of
PETER BELL, THE WAGONER.
The whole to conclude with the comedy of
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
The unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT Programme.
[illegible] MOVING
PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE
will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. On MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.
HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or Lightning Press, will be in operation working the edition of the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.
THE STEAM CALLIOPE
will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.
Admission to the whole, only 25 cents. Stages will be found at all the ferries which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—IN ADDITION TO THE TRANSPARENT AQUARIA, the management announce the celebrated CARLO FAMILY, the most distinguished Polymorphous Equilibrists in the world. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 8, at 3, Ballads and Songs by the WELSH NIGHTINGALE, followed by the CARLO FAMILY in their Mimic Gymnastic Exercises; Equilibristic Polymorphoses; Antipodean Phenomena; Extraordinary Athletes; Fancy Dances, Picturesque Agilities, &c. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the WELSH NIGHTINGALE, after which the CARLO FAMILY in their extraordinary performances. Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE [illegible] Gallery of Paintings. [illegible] Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. [illegible], Chinese Buildings, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA [illegible] No. 7 [illegible], teaches Italian and English vocal music, and the Piano-forte at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest reference. At home from 10 till 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee ...... Mr. E. A. Marshall (also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)
Stage Manager ...... Mr. F. B. Conway
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances begin with overture at 7 o'clock.
COMPLETE AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
Third night of the grand
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.
THURSDAY, Oct. 8, will be repeated the Grand Ballet, in four acts and eight tableaux, entitled
FAUST.
supported by the following
[illegible]
Mlle. Louise Lamoureux, Signor Filippo Baratti,
Signora Emma Bonfanti, Signor Gaetano Pratesi,
Signora Gaetana Pratesi, Signor Cesare Cecchetti,
Signor Giovanni Pratesi,
AND
SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI,
aided by
Entirely new and superb scenery ...... By Geo. Heister
Varied and gorgeous costumes by Mde. Vachee and assistants
Splendid appointments ...... By S. Wallis
[illegible]
and nearly
ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!
Previous to the ballet the laughable farce of the
DEAD SHOT.
Louis Lovewitt ...... Mr. F. B. Conway.
FRIDAY—Fourth night of the grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe.

A NIGHT WITH THE SPIRITS.
At the ATHENÆUM, SOUTH BROOKLYN,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8.
To commence at 7½ o'clock.
At the above-named time and place Mr. S. B. BRITTAN will deliver a lecture on the phenomena and philosophy of spiritualism, and Mr. CONKLIN, the distinguished writing-medium, will lend his services to put the audience in direct communication with their departed friends and the invisible world generally.
Admission 25 Cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.
Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARD.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, oratorio-room, or stage. Address No. 3 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
New-York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
Monthly soirees for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 128 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 14th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

GREAT MATCH AGAINST TIME—TIME *VS.* PRINCE.—Twenty miles in one hour, to wagon. Match for $8,000. Centreville Course, L. I. Thursday, Oct. 8 at 3 o'clock, the celebrated trotting horse *Prince* is matched to trot twenty miles in one hour, to wagon, for $8,000; the race to come off as above. The match is $5,000 to $3,000 that *Prince* cannot accomplish the feat. The cars will leave South ferry, Brooklyn, at half-past 1 o'clock P. M., returning as soon as the match is over. Fare 25 cents each way. JOEL CONKLIN, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO TANNERS AND OTHERS.—THE ADVERTISER, a practical tanner and owner of several very valuable improvements in tanning, by which a superior article of leather is made, with a great saving of time, labor and bark, wishes to associate with a person commanding some capital, for the purpose of tanning and to sell rights. Any communication addressed to A. B., No. 241 Bowery, stating capital and making further inquiries, will receive immediate attention.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED PHYSICIAN of several years' experience is desirous of forming a connection for the next six months with some physician who requires an assistant. He is familiar with both City and country practice; also, the retail drug business, prescription practice and the dispensing of medicines. Terms—A home and some small additional compensation. Western New-York preferred. Address PHYSICIAN, Box No. 1,966 Post-Office.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

GREAT CHANCE.—THE WINE, CONFECTIONery and Fruit business, situated at No. 116 Broadway, between Pine and Cedar sts., is offered for sale. Apply to PRESCOTT & CO., on the premises.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH-SCHOOL BOYS' MEETINGS.—These popular meetings will be commenced this THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, and will be continued every Thursday night during the season. Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, of the New-York *Times*, is expected to deliver the opening address. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Admittance free.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Special meeting at Hetzelberger's Hall, No. 208 8th-av., on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. DAVID R. JAQUES, President.
GEO. H. MACKAY, Secretary.

REV. J. H. WAKELEY WILL DELIVER a lecture in the 43d-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Church. Theme—*Sons of Thunder*. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the doors.

FOUR DAYS RELIGIOUS MEETING—TO be held in the 17th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near 2d-av. Preaching at 10½ A. M., at 3 and 7½ P. M., on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY next, by the pastors of our City churches. Seats free.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN Waverly-place and 23d-st., and between Broadway and 6th-av., for six months or more, by a small family. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock to KISSAM & JONES, or GEO. A. JONES, Attorneys at Law, No. 69 William-st.

WANTED—PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE, BY an American family, at a moderate rent. Apply, personally, before the 12th inst., at the crockery store No. 365 Bowery.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-York or in Brooklyn, near the Ferries, a plainly furnished house at a moderate rent. A good tenant may be had by addressing M. FAIRFAX, Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN ONLY—Parlors on the second floor; also, smaller rooms neatly furnished, with or without board; gents' washing and mending done in the house; all modern improvements. Apply for one week at No. 142 Madison-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—IN NO. 134 EIGHTH-STREET, FIRST house East of Broadway, to a single gentleman, a furnished front parlor with bedroom adjoining, in a private family. References exchanged. Inquire for Mr. GORRIN.

TO LET—TO A COUPLE OF GENTLEMEN, TWO furnished rooms, consisting of parlor and bedroom, in a pleasant location. Inquire at No. 111 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—POSSESSION AT ONCE—A SPLENDID floor, containing 6 rooms, wardrobes, drawers, Croton, gas, &c. Apply at the house No. 365 8th-av., near 27th-st. A bill up.

PERSONAL.

M. F.—YOUR BIRTHDAY WAS WRETCHEDLY spent. If you are still in the City, write to your mother. EMPERORI, 4th-av.

KEROSENE OILS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.
KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.
The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.
Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.
Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to
AUSTENS, General Agents,
No. 69 Beaver-st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY AND Eastern Money received in payment for Clothing, wholesale and retail, at No. 267 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray-st. GOULD, DIKEMAN & FISH.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT RETAIL!
In consequence of the
GREAT FINANCIAL CRISIS,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
will offer
On MONDAY, OCT. 5,
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
OF
DRESS AND FANCY GOODS
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES!
Consisting of
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
MOUSʟ. DE LAINES, PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS and CASHMERES,
PLAID GOODS of every description,
ENGLISH and FRENCH CALICOES,
BROCHE, STELLA and WOOL SHAWLS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES and REAL LACES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
The public are assured that the reduction is REAL, and an inspection of their stock is solicited.
CANAL-ST., corner of Mercer.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
GENUINE FURS.
We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assortment of genuine furs, selected by ourselves in Europe, and manufactured in the newest styles of
CIRCULARS, VICTORINES, CAPES,
PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in
RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON BAY do.,
MINK of magnificent qualities,
ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c., &c.
And a complete line of children's furs.
Every article of furs sold by us will be
Guaranteed as represented.
One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
475 Broadway. 475
CLOAKS AND BASQUES.
Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete. Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.
Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of India square shawls, plain centres, in all colors, with handsome borders, at $70 each.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS.
WE HAVE RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Over 2,000 French and English Beaver Cloaks, which we have arranged separate from our regular stock, and offer at prices varying from $2 to $8 each, most of which cost from $10 to $15 to import, and all new goods.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.
One block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway.
Will sell, for the balance of this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

NOTICE.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 BROADWAY,
Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their
IMMENSE STOCK OF
SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES,
PAPER HANGINGS, &c.,
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
In offering this inducement, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.
FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS,
MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE,
WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.,
Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.
N. B.—S. & H. being Practical Upholsterers, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the best style, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their House in Paris.
WINDOW SHADES
MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.
Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CLOSING OUT SALE
OF A BANKRUPT STOCK OF
DRY GOODS.
That rich and varied stock of Dry Goods recently belonging to the late firm of
LANE & PORTER,
owing to the urgent necessity of an immediate closing of the business, is now being offered at prices that
DEFY COMPETITION.
Purchasers should examine this Stock and profit by the
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
to which the goods have been reduced, in order to effect an immediate clearance.
The assortment of
SILKS,
consisting of Robes, Plain, Black and Colored Stripes, Plaids, Bayadere and Brocade Silks, by the yard, is reduced
THIRTY PER CENT
below the original retail prices. A similar reduction has been made upon the magnificent Stock of
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
N. B.—Goods sent to any part of the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Hoboken and Jersey City.
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer-st.

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES.
FURS MARKED DOWN.
LADIES' FURS AND
CHILDREN'S FURS, OF
ALL QUALITIES, STYLES
AND VARIETIES, IN
VICTORINES, CAPES, MUFFS,
CLOAKS, CUFFS, &c.,
are offered 20 per cent.
BELOW FIRST COST OF MATERIALS.
At GENIN'S Wholesale and Retail Emporium,
No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's.

RICH DRY GOODS,
VERY CHEAP.
A general reduction of prices.
Rich Poplins from 1s. to 10s.
Silk Robes very low.
Silks very low.
Cloaks Reduced.
Shawls Reduced.
Dress Goods generally.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

FRENCH FLOWERS,
Feathers, Colored Straw Goods, &c.
In consequence of the
Great financial crisis,
HOMER & KETCHUM will offer
their entire Stock at a
Great Reduction to Cash Purchasers,
No. 318 Broadway,
corner Pearl-st.

NOTICE.
In consequence of the increasing value of money,
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have decided to sell off the whole of their valuable stock of Dress Goods and Fancy Goods,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
DRESS SILKS, SILK ROBES,
MUSLIN DE LANES,
WOOL PLAIDS, &c.,
SHAWLS, MERINOS, &c., &c.
Ladies will find the goods as cheap as represented.
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN
AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES,
FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1857.
The assortment of each department was never more complete than at the present time.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
NEWEST STYLES AND BEST QUALITY,
Opened and always on hand, at reasonable prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 397 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's. N. B.—We have no trash, and those that are offered "at less than cost of materials" are dear at that. Ladies and gentlemen should not patronize such humbuggery, deception and cheating.

RIBBONS FOR BONNETS, RIBBONS FOR TRIMMING,
RIBBONS FOR SASHES.
Ribbons of all kinds immensely cheap.
Embroidered collars, sets, cuffs, &c., entirely new.
Cambric Edgings and Muslins, &c., &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 47 Howard-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT,
IN VELVET, CLOTH AND SILK.
PRICES REDUCED.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!
Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.
Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.
Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.
Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.
SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.
Wholesale Depot, No. 22 Dey-st.
Retail Depot, No. 308 Broadway.

CARPETING.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT'S SALE
AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.
SIX BALES THIS MORNING.
12,000 yards high-colored PLAID SILKS, 38 cents per yard.
1,700 yards BAYADERE SILKS, new styles, 6s. 6d.
[illegible] SHAWLS, all colors, 12s. each, and endless varieties of Cashmere, Long and Square Broche, Long and Square Wool, at great reductions.
7 cases double-width PRINTED CASHMERE MERINOS [illegible], worth [illegible]
[illegible] SILK and WOOL PLAID POPLINS [illegible] cents.
Cases DE LAINES, small patterns, 9½ cents.
[illegible]
Cases [illegible], 12½ cents.
[illegible]
Cases DUCAL PLAIDS, [illegible] cents, worth 20 cents.
[illegible]
before the great sale commences, and be satisfied goods are cheap.
One price only.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.
3 doors above Monroe.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.
If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, call at
NO. 473 BROADWAY.
300 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $3.
200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $5.
300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $4 50.
500 dozen French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $3 25 per dozen, worth $5 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open this morning several bales
Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles
At lowest market prices.
Also, another invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, and warranted not to shrink.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.
8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. Warranted perfect.
Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Doilies, Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.
At lowest prices in the City.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
will offer this morning
an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks.
New styles at $1 per yard.
25 per cent. less than cost to import.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS IN ALL WIDTHS.
Super qualities and very cheap.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS,
CHENILLE SHAWLS,
WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
Of entirely new styles.
Very cheap.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS,
Selling at prices to suit the times.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.
N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $5 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6S. PER YARD,
Reduced from $1.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.
Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, AND REAL FURS.
Great reduction in price.
GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 425 Broadway,
Offers his entire importation
of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS
and
REAL FURS
AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.
His stock is superior to any he has ever before offered.
Also,
FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES,
PRINTED MERINOS, VALENTIAS,
and Plaid goods of every description.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 60 and 62 Chambers-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs. KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 683 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

WET GOODS, BED AND BERTH BLANKETS.—Black and colored broadcloths and cassimeres, plain and plaid poplins, woolen plaids, moire antiques, flannels, linens, tablecloths, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 34 Catharine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 146—Ann-st., Nos. 46, 24—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 34, 36, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 278 (rear), 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts., —Catharine-st., Nos. [illegible]—Cedar-st., Nos. 3, 136—Cherry-st., No. 147—Centre-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 94, 124—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 227, 231, 233, 237, 239, 241—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 289—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 310—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 30, 31, 42, 97, 99, 101, 125, 126—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 126—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 126, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 268, 282, 283—Nassau-st., Nos. 22, 24, 26—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 342, 380, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 26, 27—Pike-st., No. 31—Reade-st., Nos. 28, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 6, 12—Twelfth-st., Nos. 404, 406—Water-st., Nos. 52, 128, 440—Washington-st., Nos. 9, 21, 29, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 122, 150, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 53, 55—Wooster-st., No. 15—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 352—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 120, 182—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 105—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 132, 133, 135—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 309, 310 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 264—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 430, 432—Ninth-av., 519½—Northwest corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hat Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE INsurance and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 26th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to debtors that they make payment to said Trustees.
CHARLES STETSON, JOHN C. WRIGHT,
SAMUEL FOSDICK, SAM'L J. BROADWELL,
ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD,
CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE powers of attorney granted by I. M. MACKAY for the transfer of the following certificates of stock in the Minnesota Mining Company: say 42 shares, 38 shares, and 50 shares, in all 130 shares, have been revoked, and all persons are cautioned against the negotiation of same, with any persons holding said powers.
J. D. MCKENZIE, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1857.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR pony-built pacing horse, perfectly sound, gentle and fast under saddle or in harness. Also, a good pair of family carriage-horses, with or without carriage. Inquire at No. 169 Front-st., New-York, or stable No. 112 Willow-st., Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. or 4 P. M.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Horse is 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and a good road or family horse. Can be seen at No. 19 Nassau-st. Also, a cartman's cart and Harness. Apply as above.

INSTRUCTION.

ABORN'S ACADEMY, [illegible]
Principal of [illegible]
[illegible]
Office hours and circulars [illegible]

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—GRAMMAR School No. 35, situated in 13th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Monday, Oct. 5. The public is respectfully notified that the schoolhouse has been considerably enlarged and improved, with a view of furnishing ample facilities for the proper prosecution of study, and to provide for scholars with thoroughly ventilated recitation-rooms. Any information desired, in regard to the schools, can be obtained from any of the following school officers:
Commissioners, Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Barlow. Trustees, William A. Greene, John M. Knox, [illegible] Wm. H. Hoberman, Linus W. Stevens, Wm. [illegible], Samuel Holding, Ed. Goodwin, John B. Walsh, Jr., William Delany.
Those wishing for pupils in regard to the management of the schools, can be accommodated by calling at the school, upon Mr. Thomas Hunter, Principal of Male Department, or Miss Julia E. Lisson, Principal of Primary Department.

$5.—A GOOD HAND WRITING TAUGHT FOR $5 in ten lessons, one hour each, and full success guaranteed to every pupil, young and old. Double entry book-keeping, day and evening. Terms $10 for a thorough course of instruction. Cards of particulars may be had at the rooms No. 302 Broadway.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.
From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than it is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.
From the Home Journal, June 25, 1853.
In every profession there is a recognized leading member whose preeminence is so decided that nobody calls it in question. Among those who teach the Art of Writing, Oliver B. Goldsmith is just that indisputably preeminent person, and recognized head of the profession.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 86th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which opportunity is given unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 333 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE, FLUSHING, L. I.—This Institution, which is now in its 10th year, has been chartered with full College powers, and confers diplomas and degrees upon its graduates "in the same manner and with like effect as any other College in the State." Pupils are received at any time, and are charged from entrance. Board and Tuition, per annum, $250. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstore of E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st., or on application to Rev. WILLIAM H. GILDER, A. M., President of the College.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 318 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.
Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 48 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and with associations of a highly desirable character.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 223 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE. } Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 226 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14. Messrs. LYON & KAEGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Bonn, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 672 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 1. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics, lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 136 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 126 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., reopened Sept. 16. Circulars, with references, can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, 19 miles from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entry.
R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MURRAY HILL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 39th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 690 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. E. E. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. P. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies has been removed to No. 29 West 15th-st., near 5th-av. The Fall term will commence on Thursday, Sept. 17.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS OF THE Ashland Collegiate Institute will be in town on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of Oct. Appointments for interviews may be left at ED. GOODENOUGH'S, No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

TUITION.—A LADY, WHO HAS ONE OR TWO hours in the day unoccupied, is desirous to obtain a few more pupils in English, French, music, or drawing. Address GOVERNESS, No. 417 Broome-st.

$101 A YEAR PAYS FOR BOARD AND common English in Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. A few vacancies for ladies. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. JOS. E. KING, Principal.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 210 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 598 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies. Evening for Gentlemen.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 19 West 23d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Misses will open Tuesday, Sept. 8, No. 10 East 21st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

THE MISS WAYLANDS WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, at No. 320 West 33d-st., on Monday, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—The Winter term of this institution will commence Wednesday, Nov. 4. [illegible] book store, No. 51 John-st., or at [illegible] Institute, No. 351 Broadway, [illegible] the Principal at South Williamstown.
[illegible] MILLS, Principals.

THE [illegible] BOARDING [illegible] at [illegible] a family boarding school for twenty-five boys [illegible]

LESSONS IN PASTEL, [illegible] who has studied in Paris. Terms, from $20 to $30 per quarter. [illegible] No. 553 Broadway, or EDWARD DECHAUX, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE, IN THE [illegible] in all the branches [illegible] G. GOODENOUGH'S bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAS. RICHARDS and CHAS. A. SNE [illegible] Principals. The Fall term commenced Tuesday, Oct. 13. One of the Principals may be seen at the office of E. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., between 12 and 1 daily, and will accompany those boys who wish to join the Institute.

WM. H. EGGERT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 800 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., was reopened Sept. 1. Assistant Instructors, Messrs. Nelson, de l'Oneal, Guillaudeu and Gee. A Gymnasium is attached. Residence of the Principal, No. 279 East 14th-st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select Boarding-School for Boys.—The Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857. Circulars may be obtained of
D. S. ROWE, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY WISHES TO give lessons in French either at home or in the City. Satisfactory references given when desired. Apply at her brother-in-law's, No. 53 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 27th-st., second door from 5th-av.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 46 East 21st-st.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 765 Broadway.

MONS. LEOPOLD DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL.—A classical and commercial institution, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF MUCH EXPErience in teaching, desires a situation in some family, academy or school, to teach the ornamental branches, French and common English. The best of references given. Address for two weeks, JENNY P., Box No. 3,420 New-York Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE OF the State Normal School, desires a situation as teacher, in a school or family. Apply to Prof. BELLAGNAY, No. 814 Broadway, from 12 to 4 P. M.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATED FRENCH TEACHER having a few hours at his disposal, offers his services to families and schools in the City and vicinity. Address C. PATUREL & CO., No. 206 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS IN A family, or assistant teacher of the English branches and elementary drawing in a boarding school in the City, from 1st November; has had some experience in teaching. Address E. S. T., office of Daily Times.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$3,500.—FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID English Basement Brick Houses, on 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., being between the two railroads. The houses are now being finished and have all the modern improvements, such as gas, baths, water, painted ceilings, gas, bath, &c. The street is graded, paved, flagged, curb and gutter. Price $3,500 per house, or would let to a genteel family for five years' lease. Terms accommodating to the purchaser. Apply to Mr. McMANN, at the buildings, or 2d same street.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON—a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gardener's house, [illegible] ten acres of the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. This perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. HOLMES, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $400 per annum. Apply from 1 to 3 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 33 South-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 160 feet deep to New-st., 25 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of
GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st., rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER HALF OF A VERY DEsirable brick house, rent low, to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 182 White-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—TO let or exchange for an improved farm or country seat, on the Hudson River. A first-class brown-stone house, four story and basement, 25 feet front, situate on Murray Hill, 38th-st., near the new Park, 5th-av.-place, replete with all modern improvements, and newly and elegantly furnished. Address C. S., office of this paper.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—HIGH basement, medium size, first-class, and in good order, near the St. Germain Hotel; very comfortable for a small family. Address, with full name, HOME, box No. 3,460.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE WITH THE large room for two years on 33d-st., near 4th-av.; it will stall sixty horses; the building and location are not surpassed in the City. It is believed that the large room, 40 by 100 feet, will pay the rent as a drill-room. Inquire at No. 138 Madison-av.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STOry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT NORTH Haverstraw, known as the Garner place, perfectly splendid and healthy, with 16 acres; house 60x40 feet, two stories and basement; spring near the door, and 100-horse water-power on the place. Price $6,000—less than the house cost. Inquire of Squire HAMMOND, next door, or of A. DAVIS, at No. 265 8th-av., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the movement, and will give the immigrants an old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

NORTH-WESTERN ILLINOIS.—FOR SALE or exchange for good Railroad securities or bonds, a splendid farm of over 300 acres, well wooded and watered; two miles from a populous city and the Illinois Central Railroad. For productiveness, healthfulness, beauty and convenience cannot be surpassed. Apply at 11 or 3 o'clock to F. CLAY, 138 Grand-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles.
Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 83.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Householders in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 48 and 50 Wooster-st. to 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, a large variety of Bonds, Bank, and Insurance Stock. For further particulars see his Catalogue.

$10,000 Dubuque, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$12,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. Convertible.
$20,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Peoria Water Company 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1864.
$12,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Watertown City (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Iowa County (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Farm Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

[illegible — list of shares: Sixth-avenue Railroad, Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Second-avenue Railroad, American Express Co., Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip, Great Western Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1857, Broadway Bank, Pacific Bank, Atlantic Bank of New-York, Bowery Bank, Irving Bank, National Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank, Mercantile Bank, Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, and various Fire Insurance Companies, at $100, $50 and $25 each]

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broadway.

Rosewood Household Furniture.—All the furniture contained in the above English-basement house, consisting in part of one suite of rosewood furniture, comprising 1 sofa, 2 arm and 4 medallion chairs, in maroon and gold; 1 rosewood piano, 7-octave, made to order by Nunns; 2 suits of crimson and maroon silk brocatelle curtains, and 2 suits of crimson and gold do., rosewood bedsteads, Brussels carpets, Chinaware, &c. Catalogues on day of sale.

Parties wishing to dispose of their furniture this Fall, can have it attended to with promptness, on application at the office of the auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE OWNER GOING TO EUROPE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, 1857, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] 5th-av., southeast corner of [illegible]-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting of Brussels, tapestry, velvet, and ingrain carpets, elegant [illegible] covered in brocatel, blue cloth and Moroccan, black walnut extension dining-table, black walnut bookcase, plate glass, magnificent 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood [illegible]; elegant étagere with plate glass, bronze figures, clocks, &c., brocatel curtains and fixtures, [illegible] dinner, dessert and tea sets, cut, gilt and figured China, fine cut glass ware, cutlery, bedroom furniture, mahogany and black walnut spring beds, hair mattresses, elegant toilet sets, chandeliers, oil-cloth, &c., &c. All the furniture is new and was made to order by [illegible]. An assortment of kitchen ware will also be sold. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st. Terms cash in bankable money on day of sale.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9.—AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M. AT the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.—Rosewood parlor furniture in maroon velvet, sofa, 2 arm and 4 reception chairs to good as new, 2 mahogany pianos, an excellent guitar, 2 mahogany sofa bedsteads, sofas, chairs, tables, hat-stand, bookcase, rocking chairs, bedsteads, spring mattresses, oil-cloth, &c.

At 1 o'clock P. M.—Remnants of Oil-Cloth—400 yards of new oil-cloth of the best quality, in pieces containing from 2 to 20 yards.

At 2 o'clock P. M.—1 light cartman's truck, nearly new; 1 butcher's cart, 1 spring wagon, 1 horse, 2 sets chain harness, [illegible], 1 dozen pickles, 4 gold and 3 silver watches, jewelry, clocks, ready-made clothing, &c. &c., electrical machine and other school apparatus.

Wm. Topping & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 9, at our auction-rooms, No. 92 Broadway, 2,500 garments of fine ready-made clothing. These goods are of excellent make, fashionable shapes and superior make, all recently manufactured for Fall and Winter trade, all regularly assorted sizes, and will be found a very choice lot worthy the attention of the trade. N. B.—Every lot will be sold for cash, without reserve. WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

B. S. Bangs, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at [illegible] o'clock, the entire stock of new and second-hand furniture in the warerooms, No. 23 Nassau-st., comprising every article appertaining to housekeeping, consisting, in part, of rosewood étageres, parlor suits, dining, mahogany, Voltaire, easy, rocking and other chairs; bureaus, bedsteads, bedding, mattresses, crockery, cutlery, carpets, paintings, fancy goods, &c. Housekeepers and dealers will find this sale worthy of their attention, as every article offered will be positively sold without reserve. Catalogues ready early morning of sale. At private sale, one Herring's and one Macfarland's safes.

M. Dougherty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, (TO-MORROW,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire second-hand furniture of a house, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of a general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture. Brussels and three-ply carpets, [illegible], pier, oval and mantel mirrors; oil-paintings and engravings; cooking and parlor stoves, [illegible], chairs, dining-room and mahogany chairs, [illegible] kitchen-room and office desks, with a general assortment of medium-class furniture. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a two-seat Bretts, with pole, made by one of our first City makers; has been in use but 6 months and cost $375. Also, a top wagon, nearly new, and in first-rate order; made by one of the best City builders and cost $250. Also, a top wagon, in good order, cost $125. The above are to be sold without reserve.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 176 3d-av., consisting of the usual variety of first-class articles, comprising parlor, dining-room, library, chamber and kitchen furniture. The whole for absolute sale. By order of N. B. LA BAU, Attorney for Mortgagee.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner Frankfort and William sts., Sheriff's sale of millinery goods, consisting of the entire stock of a millinery establishment, ladies' hats, trimmings, ribbons, fifty dozen ladies' mohair caps, table linen, cloths, cassimeres, broadcloth, four cases ladies' and men's gaiters.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, OCT. 8, AT 10 o'clock, in front of Nos. 33 and 35 Water-st., Sheriff's sale of cigars, consisting of a large assortment of Havana cigars.

A SPLENDID CARVED ROSEWOOD piano-forte for sale, full 7-octave, rich carved legs, grand diagonal bar and brace, rich and brilliant tone, made by celebrated makers, two years warranty from January last, is nearly new, and cost $500. This piano is really a gem, and is magnificently inlaid with pearls, and is any one wanting a splendid instrument, this is a great bargain. Apply at the residence No. 246 Degraw-st., near Court, South Brooklyn, for three days.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates—cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. [illegible] Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of [illegible] and fancy stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING, &c., NO. [illegible] MAIDEN-LANE.—City and country [illegible] assortment of Stationery, Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office and Bindery, complete with new type, steam power, &c., enable us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can be had only at his great card Depot, Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent, on application, to any part of the country. Established 1840.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. [illegible] 4th-av., near the Coal Yard, E. R. Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 21 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—WARRANTED TO [illegible] any ordinary leaky roof, and the best Paint in market for all outside work. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. [illegible] Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS.

Late with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. [illegible]

BUY FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS, &C.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Office—Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 9 Nassau-st.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1856, and in accordance with Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 6th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole, or any part not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed, "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance, fifty per cent. on the [illegible] day of October next, and fifty per cent. on the [illegible] of October next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund, in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the [illegible] day of October next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 22, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut.-Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,300,000 CITY OF BROOKLYN PERMANENT WATER LOAN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Brooklyn, until Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857, for the whole or any part of $1,300,000 of the Permanent Water Loan Six per cent. Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb. 11, 1857, entitled an act to supply the city of Brooklyn with Water. Said Bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, having twenty-five years to run, with six per cent. interest coupons attached, payable 1st January and 1st July in each year. Each proposal should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Brooklyn Permanent Water Loan," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to "Board of Water Commissioners of Brooklyn," at office of Corning & Co., No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York. The bids will be opened publicly, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidder on the day and at the place before mentioned, at 1 o'clock P. M. The Commissioners are authorized to sell the Bonds without limit as to price, but they reserve the right to reject all proposals which may be in their judgment disadvantageous to the city.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash for the whole amount offered, or

Twenty per cent. in cash.
Twenty per cent., payable Nov. 2, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Dec. 1, 1857.
Twenty per cent., payable Jan. 2, 1858.
Twenty per cent., payable Feb. 1, 1858.

The purchaser will pay all accrued interest on the Bonds to Oct. 1. The first payment will be reserved as collateral security for the fulfillment of the contracts, and the proportion of Bonds for the same will be delivered at the time of final payment. Six per cent. interest will be charged on deferred payments.

SAMUEL S. POWELL, Mayor.
WILLIAM B. LEWIS, Comptroller.
CRAWFORD C. SMITH, Treasurer.
JOHN H. PRENTICE,
Chairman Board of Water Commissioners.
J. CARSON BREVOORT,
Secretary Board of Water Commissioners.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 35 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co.	Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.
Martin & Smith,	Fruit, Brothers & Co.
J. & M. Saunders,	Hoskins, Hickfield & Co.
Yard, Gilmore & Co.,	Lawrence, Stone & Co.
Farnham, Kirkham & Co.,	Mitchell, Bragnard & Co.
J. J. Duncan & Co.,	Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

SECOND INSTALLMENT.—INCREASED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Stockholders are notified that the second installment (50 per cent.) upon the increased capital stock of this Institution will be payable at the Banking-house on the 1st of October proximo. Stockholders who may prefer not to pay the same at that time, are at liberty to defer it until the 1st of December next, when they can pay the second and third installments together. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.—New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Oct. 3, 1857.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand. JOHN S. HUNT, Treasurer.

BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson barges, foot of Harrison-st. HAVILAND, CLARK & CO. W. MILLEN.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—EMBARrassed real estate owners of property in this City, who want money immediately, and who have bargains, may address confidentially, with full description, price, &c., to F. W., box 3,090 Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

$5,000.—PERSONS DESIROUS TO exchange their depreciated Bank Stock and Mortgage Bonds, for desirable houses well-rented in the City of Brooklyn, can do so by addressing S. B. C., Times Office.

$308 92.—DEPOSIT IN ISLAND CITY Bank for sale at a discount. Apply to HENRY F. CRISTY, Office of Castner & Young, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Buildings.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS—160 acres of good land in Wisconsin. Address WISCONSIN, Times office.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same *in writing and in detail* to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. E. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CLYDE.—CLYDE, Oct. 3, 1857.—The undersigned has given notice to the Bank Department to redeem his circulating notes under the provision of the act authorizing the same; but he will continue the business of banking, exchange and collection at his banking office in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., as heretofore. ISAAC MILLER, Banker.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 1, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 4 to 7 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Interest at 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo.
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Office, No. 173 Broadway, New-York.
Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857. Trains leave [illegible] of White and Centre sts. [illegible] A. M.—[illegible] Croton Falls [illegible] of stages for Lake Mahopac at [illegible]; at Brewster's for Danbury; at [illegible] with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.
[illegible] P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
1:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
[illegible] P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; [illegible] 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 8, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 6:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 8, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—L. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 21st inst. The matured interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 21st instant. The present offices of the Company, No. 18 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board. J. B. WARING, President.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1857.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 1, 1857.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. payable on demand. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per share, payable on demand.
HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurance can be made, payable to the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	E. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbett,	David S. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles R. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. H. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. K. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Small,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Don A. Cushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry K. Leverich,	Alva R. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. H. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES E. AMES, JR., Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st., for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, Wholesale and Retail, at less than the usual prices.

Beautiful Enameled Watches for ladies.
Splendid Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies.
Richly engraved Watches for ladies.
Fine Gold Lepine and Detached Lever Watches.
Good English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches.
Fine Gold Pocket Chronometers.
Jules Jurgensen's Watches. T. F. Cooper's Watches.
Gold Watches as low as $25 each.
Richly engraved case Watches for gentlemen, a[illegible] every style of Gold and Silver Watches made.
All Watches warranted to keep good time. Watches exchanged.
Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Pearl, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Pins and Rings.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys and Seals, Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Finger Rings, with stones; Seal Rings.
Plain Gold Rings; pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens and Pencils.
Gold Lockets for daguerreotypes or hair, Gentlemen's Breast Pins.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Portmonnaies and Fruit Knives.
Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, by Mail or Express, without charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor near Broadway.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the Patent Cement Fire and Water-proof Paint; 1 cent per square foot. Warranted three years. No. [illegible] Fulton-st., [illegible].

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible — table of sailing dates from New-York (Saturdays, June 20 to Dec. 5, 1857) and from Liverpool (Wednesdays, June 24 to Dec. [illegible], 1857)]

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday .... Oct. 24	Saturday .... Nov. 14
Saturday .... Dec. 5	Saturday .... Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $120 | Second Cabin $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin .... $80 | Second Cabin $60
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The elegant steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to the various landings on the St. John's River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $21; to Palatka, $22. N. B.—Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be procured by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-rooms, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE will leave for Portsmouth and Petersburg THIS AFTERNOON, (Thursday) 8th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will receive freight (unless sooner full) up to 3 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 9, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.
Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO-FORTES, No. 439 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivalled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which, for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES.—To let or for sale on installments, at their Manufactory, Nos. 326, 328, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

L. A. BENJAMIN OFFERS A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand piano-fortes, of the best City and Boston makers, for sale and to let at low prices, at No. 240 Bowery. Open every evening.

A BARGAIN.—AT THE MUSIC STORE NO 408 Broadway, one 7-octave Piano-forte, superior in tone, from the best maker in the city; cost $300. Will be sold for $200. Warranted for two years.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. Reference given, if required. N. E. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.—The excruciating torment of tooth ache can be speedily relieved by this delightful remedy, without fear of injuring the gums or teeth. Eminent dentists say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has enabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it yourself, and recommend it to others. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price 25 cents per vial.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from [illegible].
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

[illegible] HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.
If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) then follows Fatuity and Epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?
The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.
[illegible]
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives [illegible]
If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, [illegible]
Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.
Address letters to H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, [illegible] Philadelphia.
Agents: BARNES & PARK, [illegible] Broadway; F. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.
Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—[illegible] Patent Office of England, the [illegible] Académie de Paris and the [illegible]
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, [illegible] Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from [illegible] o'clock till 8 in the evening. [illegible]
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for [illegible] debility, loss of virile power, [illegible] the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments [illegible] its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the [illegible] sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the consumer genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st. (few blocks west of Broadway), New-York.
To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for their surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be best tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.
AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies, in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, [illegible] it imparts to the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer, it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 56 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 56 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. The female's infallible monthly restorative mailed free, with full directions, on receipt of $1. Address letters to Dr. DUBOIS, No. 120 West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the ne plus ultra. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 280 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Offices No. 794 Broadway, cor. 10th-st. Cases of recent disease quickly and radically cured. In stricture, gleet, debility, &c., and especially where the patient has suffered from a certain class of people, his services will be best appreciated. Hours, 9 till 1 o'clock and after 6 o'clock in the evening.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 20 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured. Charges moderate.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 131 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1857.
my22-law6mTh* GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated, New-York, April 29, 1857.
ALANSON ROBINSON, Executor.
ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS M. LORETT, No. 452 Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated May 8, 1857. MARIA BURDEN,
my7-law6mTh* Executrix.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ALEXANDER [illegible] against [illegible]

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—CHARLES [illegible] SMITH, Plaintiffs, against AMBROSE [illegible] and JOHN W. WOODRUFF [illegible]

[illegible]

SAMUEL BROWN, Plaintiff.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE [illegible] BANK [illegible]

[illegible]

Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ANN DAVEY against JOHN [illegible]

[illegible]

Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Liberty-st.

[illegible] the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, [illegible] days of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 30 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1857.
WM. C. E. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney.
[illegible]-law6wTh Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN V. RAYNOR against CHRISTIANA RAYNOR.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, on the [illegible] day of May, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Greenport, Suffolk County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, May 5, 1857.
E. F. PAYNE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
[illegible]-law6wTh Greenport, Suffolk County, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN P. BATCHELDER against ALBERT S. BAGLEY.—To the defendant. Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed on the [illegible] day of September, 1857, in the office of the Clerk of the Court in the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 17, 1857.
W. M. ALLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
[illegible]-law6wTh No. 111 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEWIS S. DOD against HARRIET DOD, and JOHN CLARK, otherwise called HARRIET DOD, and JOHN CLARK.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, JOHN CLARK: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1857.
TOMLINSON, WALDEN & DRIGGS,
au27-law12wTh* Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 4 New-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of December next.—Dated June 16, 1857.
JOHN B GARDINER, } Executors.
WILLIAM H. GARDINER, }
je11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GRATE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton streets, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated June 24, 1857. SIGMUND ROSENBERG,
je25-law6mTh* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 6, 1857.
FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor,
jy9-law6mTh No. 167 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857. MARIA C. MEAD,
jy9-law6mTh* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 88 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 22, 1857.
s24-law6mTh* LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. 17 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 18, 1857.
EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c.
my21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 151 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.
au27-law6mTh* JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 12 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Oct. 8.

[illegible] COURT.—Nos. 8, 164, 155 to 160, 164 to [illegible], 219 to 226, 231, 233, 236 to 231, 238 to 239, 241 to 244.

[illegible] PLEAS.—Part I.—Nos. 1531 to 1546, 1203, 1517, 1561, 1327. Part II.—1544 to 1546, 1548 to [illegible] to 1555, 1557, 1558, 1577, 1550.

The Sickles and Bennett Libel Suit.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Court achieved a Grand Jury yesterday, after two days vain striving. It is due to Mr. Willett, the Sheriff, to say that it was no fault of his that the result was not accomplished before. He did not get any order to summon the Jury, and of course had no order to obey.

The following are the gentlemen who were [illegible] to serve on the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, for the October Term: [illegible]

[illegible] Ferdinand [illegible] Duncan F. Curry, [illegible] Fuller, [illegible] Lathrope, [illegible] Edward Fox, [illegible]

[illegible] having been duly administered the Recorder proceeded to deliver his charge. He adverted [illegible] to which by statute he is [illegible] the attention of the Grand Jury [illegible] the law on lotteries, on usury, on extortion of public officers beyond the amount to which [illegible] the election laws and bribery [illegible] the New Excise Law, in [illegible] pending against various parties, [illegible] the District-Attorney, for the selling [illegible] on the Sabbath in contravention of the [illegible]

[illegible] complaints have been [illegible] The statute makes the violation of the act in some cases a misdemeanor, and [illegible] such case has been first presented to the committing magistrate you have no jurisdiction whatever over the matter. I call your attention specially to this matter, because probably there will be numerous cases of this kind presented to you. The act was framed evidently with a great deal of care, and [illegible] many other acts of compromise legislation, [illegible] so great a diversity of opinion is [illegible] in this case, there has crept into some of the [illegible] sections, or rather has been left out of them, [illegible] which probably almost nullify the intention of the Legislature. Provision is made for the punishment of all violations of the act, under some sections by penalties to be sued for and recovered, and in other cases violations are made misdemeanors. Most of the cases to be presented for your consideration will be for selling liquor on the Sabbath. Now, by the 14th section, whoever shall sell liquors, &c., to be drunk upon his premises, without having obtained a license therefor, as an inn, tavern or hotel-keeper, shall forfeit fifty dollars for each offence. This is a specific penalty, and the selling is not made a misdemeanor.

The act says, Whoever shall sell, &c. Now, by section 21 it is provided that "no inn, tavern or hotel-keeper, or person licensed to sell liquor, shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines, &c., on Sunday or on any day upon which a general or special election shall be held; and, whoever (that is referring to inn, tavern or hotel-keepers, &c.,) shall violate this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." Now, in order to make a misdemeanor under this section, (and this is the only section which makes selling on Sunday a misdemeanor,) it would have been necessary to add after the enumeration of inn-keepers, &c., the words "or any other person." But these words are left out, so that the misdemeanor applies only to those who are licensed. This presents the singular anomaly of providing a penalty of $50 where there is no license, and a misdemeanor, with fine and imprisonment, where there is a license. Whether that was the intention of the Legislature, or whether it was an oversight, is no concern of ours; our duty is not to legislate, but to carry out the laws as we find them. The 29th section makes it the duty of Courts to instruct Grand Juries to inquire into all offences under the act, and present all offenders. That means they are to inquire into the offences that are properly presented—presented according to law. And section 16 points to the manner in which offenders shall be presented to the Grand Jury, making it the duty of officers to arrest offenders, but giving them the right to make their election to be tried before the committing magistrate. This is a substantial right. It gives them speedy justice, as was evidently the intention of the law, and until it is complied with, you, as Grand Jurors, have nothing to do with the matter.

As there has been, unfortunately, some conflict of opinion in relation to this matter, between my associate upon this bench and myself, I have considered it my duty to call your attention to the law as I understand it; because if you should find indictments in cases which have not been before a committing magistrate, my duty would be to order the indictments to be quashed.

The Grand Jury having retired to commence their duties, the case of John Anderson, under trial for highway robbery, commenced on Tuesday, was resumed. It being fully shown that the complainant Moss was too drunk, at the time of the robbery, to recognize friend from foe, or one man from another, the prisoner was at once acquitted.

Then came before the Court the libel case of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles against James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New-York *Herald*, on the motion to vacate the order, remitting the complaint. Ex-Judge Whiting, one of the counsel for Mr. Bennett, proceeded to read the affidavit of Mr. Galbraith, Mr. Bennett's confidential counsellor and legal adviser. This affidavit was intended to overthrow that of Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, which we published on Tuesday. The argument of Mr. John Graham, on Monday, was characterized by Mr. Whiting as very able and forcible, but entirely beyond the boundaries of the case with which they had to deal. If there was peculiar characteristic about it, it was an attack upon Judge Russell, whose decision in this case, at the last term of the Court, this present motion was designed to overthrow. He (Whiting) was not there to defend the Court, but it was his business, his duty—and a duty which he would perform to the best of his power—to defend himself and his client from the insinuation that the original motion was made before Judge Russell to avoid making it before the Recorder.

Mr. Whiting, in the course of a long speech, argued that the action of the committing magistrate, in sending the matter to that Court, without giving the defendant an opportunity to be heard in the Lower Court and to examine Mr. Sickles there as to sundry and important facts, so as to test the question *ab initio*, whether there was any libel or not, was altogether illegal and unheard of. Judge Russell, the Recorder's associate Judge upon the bench, had decided that was illegal, and had ordered the papers back to Judge Davidson, so that the defendant, Bennett, might have the opportunity he desired, to show that no libel had been committed.

Mr. Whiting was followed by Mr. David Dudley Field, whose speech was principally an elaboration of the following points:

The Recorder is not an appellate Judge, to whom an appeal can be taken from the City Judge. The two Judges are coördinate. Laws of 1850, ch. 305. "All judicial powers vested by law in the Recorder of the City of New-York are hereby conferred upon such City Judge, and said City Judge shall, concurrently with said Recorder, perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed upon said Recorder."

This motion, then, being considered as an attempt to induce one Judge to undo what a coördinate Judge has done, upon deliberation and motion, ought not to be granted, even if it were clear that the order of the City Judge was wrong. The application to correct the error, if error there were, should have been made to the City Judge himself. The interference of another Judge would be a violation of judicial comity, and tend to disorder in the administration of justice. The official relations of the Recorder and City Judge are peculiarly intimate. If there be any Judges in the State, who ought to respect each other's acts, they are such Judges. We have already had too much of that unseemly spectacle, happily unknown among us until lately, one Judge counteracting or striving to counteract another.

The order of the City Judge was right. He had the power to make it. The papers were within his jurisdiction, and it was his duty to make such a disposition of them as justice demanded.

Justice demanded that the preliminary examination should be had. Proceedings before grand juries are ex parte and secret. A preliminary hearing before a Magistrate, where both sides can be heard, and witnesses for each party can be examined and cross-examined, should be had whenever it is possible.

The defendant had a right to the preliminary examination. The law gives it to him. He had not waived it and it was an abuse of power or neglect of duty on the part of the magistrate not to take it, and this court having authority to control the Magistrate [illegible] compel him to do his duty. 4 R. S. 708, [illegible] Cr. L. 502, 503.

It is better for the public that the facts should be found out and sifted, as far as possible before the Magistrate, that the time of the Court and jury may be saved when trials do occur; and the number of trials may be lessened by the rejection at the beginning of unfounded complaints.

Mr. John Graham replied on behalf of Mr. Sickles. His speech was one of the most sarcastic and withering ever delivered in this Court. He denied the charge of the counsel on the other side, that in appearing as counsel for Mr. Sickles, he was actuated by malice to the reptile who appeared as defendant in that suit, but on the part of the prosecution, he would say that the interests of the whole community had been outraged by the recent action of Judge Russell. Was it to be said that this man Bennett was never to be brought to account for the malicious attacks on the private character of honorable individuals that were constantly appearing in the columns of his paper? He had escaped with comparative impunity many times. He had been indicted for libel twice in that Court, and twice in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, escaping with only pecuniary punishment, and was it to be said that he was to be still as lightly dealt with? Suppose a burglar were brought into Court and bailed, and being thus set at liberty, were on the next night to commit another burglary, and to be again brought into Court and a second time bailed. Suppose, for the third time he committed a burglary, would the Court bail him a third time? Yet when this reptile, this convicted slanderer comes for the fifth time before a Court of law, he is to be leniently dealt with. What would his friend Judge Russell say to the burglar a third time committed? "We know you, he would say, for a hardened criminal, and I shall be only doing my duty by putting it out of your power to offend again for a long time to come. But now, when this libeller comes into Court, charged with striking at, stabbing and defaming the character of an honorable man, that angry, scowling, iron-mask, wherewith he is wont to confront poor, ragged wretches, who stand before him, charged with larceny,—that mask drops off, and in the place of Judge Russell, we have Abraham D. Russell, the kind friend and bosom companion of the defendant, who is only to say what he wants, in order to have it. The present was not the only libel case pending between this complainant and this defendant. There were four complaints for libel ready to follow this. Only yesterday and to-day, the character of the complainant had been attacked anew in this libeller's paper. Was this to continue? Was everything scurrilous and obscene, because it appeared in the columns of the *New-York Herald*, to be upheld, and was Akarman to be made the scapegoat of society's moral conscience? If Akarman must fall, to satisfy a community outraged by his misdeeds, in the name of Justice, let every tub stand on its own bottom, and let James Gordon Bennett meet with at least a like fall for worse offences. I say, continued the learned counsel, in language of admonition to Judge Russell, that the extreme punishments which he is now inflicting upon lesser criminals than this defendant—poor wretches brought before him, charged with stealing a few dollars—that those punishments will recoil upon himself, for the Governor of the State will see in his present conduct towards James Gordon Bennett such an evidence of hypocrisy, as will induce him to pardon all the prisoners convicted before him, and sentenced by him. That poor lad, for instance, sentenced for stealing a few pennies, for the term of his natural life, and that man sentenced to the absurd and unprecedented term of 68 years, for stealing a paltry five dollar bill. In reference to these the Governor will ask himself, Why, what does this man value most, a few pennies or the character of an honorable member of society? We ask only that this Judge Russell should deal with James Gordon Bennett as he has done with these lesser criminals. Judge Russell talk of obscenity while he thirsts to get Akarman in his grasp!—talk of obscenity when he has a copy of the *Herald* before him! Every principle of honor, truth, justice; everything dear to virtue and humanity; every precept of the Christian religion was trodden under foot in one issue of that vile sheet. How could Judge Russell reserve for Akarman the punishment that should be meted out for the Editor of the *New-York Herald*?

At the close of Mr. Graham's address, the Court adjourned till the usual hour this morning.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 7.

Before Judge Betts.

Decisions were rendered in the following cases, this morning. Judge Betts announced that he had not as yet written out his opinions, so that we give only the results to-day, but shall give notes of the points decided hereafter.

Daniel L. Sturges vs. *The Bark Mary Staples.*—Decree for libelant for costs.

The United States vs. *The Bark Panchita.*—Motion for a commission to Africa denied.

Tupper & Wilcox vs. *The Steamship St. Lawrence.*—Report of commissioner and exceptions set aside.

Louis Concheri et al. vs. *The Bark St. Michael.*—Petition of seamen denied, with leave to renew.

James D. Fish et al. vs. *The Bark St. Thomas.*—Decree for libelants.

Christian N. Sheare vs. *Frederick S. Littlejohn.*—Decree for libelant.

John S. Holden vs. *The schr. John G. Ratche.*—Libel dismissed.

Stephen Larrabee vs. *The Steamboat Piedmont.*—Decree for libelant with reference.

William M. Dodge et al. vs. *Arthur Leary.*—Libel dismissed.

The United States vs. *The ship Helvetia.*—Certificate of probable cause denied.

Cornelius Van Stratton vs. *James B. Bostock et al.*—Motion to set aside attachment denied.

Benjamin Jones et al. vs. *Dorsimus P. Benjamin et al.*—Similar motion granted.

Daniel Gildersleeve vs. *The propeller Quinnebaug.*—Decree for libelant with reference.

SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 6.

Before Hon. Justices Duer and Woodruff.

Henry Sheldon, Geo. E. Baldwin, Wm. H. Sheldon and Levi Chestnutwood vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This celebrated case came up again this morning on a motion to set aside the report of the referees, Wm. M. Evarts, John Cochrane and Henry Hilton, who found that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment against Wood for $7,626 09. The action is brought substantially to enforce the terms of a contract between E. E. Marvin and the defendant for a joint adventure in the bark *John W. Cater* and a cargo of merchandise to California in the Fall of 1848.

Messrs. Noyes and Porter appeared for the plaintiffs, and Ex-Judge Edmonds for Mr. Wood.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Wm. M. Leale vs. *A. C. Howard.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied, with $5 costs of opposing.

Grammus vs. *Grammis.*—Motion to dissolve injunction denied, with $10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE CO. CLAIM FOR THE CENTRAL PARK LANDS.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, &c., for the opening of a Park, &c., and the notice of the St. Nicholas Insurance Company demanding award, &c.—Judge ROOSEVELT this morning gave an oral decision on this motion. He said the trouble arose from a mistake in the advertisement of the notice, there being only two lots mentioned, while five were intended to be spoken of. The question here is, Shall the Court order payment to be made to the Insurance Company disregarding the defect in the notice, or shall it order a new notice to be given? There were no statutory rules in regard to the matter, and the Court must be governed by a sound discretion. The great object to be attained in this case was, that the money should be given to the rightful owners. The right in the Insurance Company is as much to five as to two shares. The ends of justice would be attained in this case by an order that, notwithstanding the defects, the money should be paid to the Insurance Company.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Hecker et al. vs. *The New-York Balance Dock Company.*—Form of judgment settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Eugene T. Lynch vs. *Bryan Ward.*—Motion to discharge from arrest granted, &c.

Beriah Palmer vs. *James R. Brown.*—Motion granted.

Isaac Fleishauer vs. *Louis Lippman.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Martin Flanagan vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Motion granted.

Sigmund M. Mendel vs. *Mark Dale.*—Motion for leave to renew motion for an order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Charles Boston vs. *James R. Brown.*—Report of referee confirmed.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

PRICE OF WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

I beg leave to inform the public that I have reduced the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to the following low prices:

Quarts bottles 1 dozen........$4 75 } Net cash.
Pints bottles 1 dozen........2 50 }

UDOLPHE WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO GET CREDIT.—To obtain credit, personal appearance is a great recommendation; and to this a neat and gentlemanly dress is indispensable. Who ever knew of any merchant who wore one of KNOX's superb gentlemen's hats failing to get his bills renewed? They impart such a noble air to the wearer that no one can refuse him accommodation. Call at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street and make the most profitable investment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment have been counterfeited! There is a sure test, however, whereby to tell the genuine, viz., the water-mark, "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," that exists in every leaf of the book of directions. The words are semi-transparent in the paper, and visible by looking through the leaf to the light. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

CLEARING OUT SALE—TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE—RETIRING FROM THE CARPET TRADE.—J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, is selling off the balance of his stock of carpets, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, door mats, druggets, &c., at a long way below cost. Ladies, now is your time for bargains. J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery, Opposite Rivington-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER.—The drama of "Captain Kyd" continues to crowd this flourishing theatre every night. This evening it is to be repeated for the first time. A drama of intense interest entitled "Peter Bell the Waggoner," and the comedy of "In and Out of Place." Dancing, singing and posturing between the pieces.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An excellent home school for boys can be found at Westport, Conn. A few pupils only received. Terms, for board and tuition, $150 per year. Address J. B. CURLEY, Principal, at Westport, Conn., or E. A. CURLEY, No. 57 St. Mark's-place, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS MACHINES WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 7.

$5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '72	91	210	Erie Railroad	10¼
10,500	N. Y. State 6s, '73	91	200	do	10¼
3,000	N. Y. State 6s, '81	90½	100	do....opg	10⅜
5,000	N. Y. State 6s, '82	90½	200	do....opg	10⅜
10,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '75..s3	90½	100	Reading R. R.....s10	28
2,000	do..........s3	90½	300	do..........s10	28½
5,000	Ohio State 6s, '86	97½	200	do..........s3	29¼
5,000	Mich. State 6s	72	400	do..........s3	29
6,000	do	72½	120	do..........c	30
2,000	do	72½	200	do..........s3	29
6,000	Virginia 6s	78	100	do..........s3	29
4,000	do	78½	100	do..........s30	28
6,000	Mis. State 6s	65½	100	do..........c	29½
5,000	do	65	100	do	29½
7,000	do	64½	200	do..........s30	27
3,000	do	64½	35	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	98½
3,000	Cal. State 7s '75	58	50	do	99
16,000	E. R. C. bds. 1871	28	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	35
1,000	do	20½	15	do	34
2,000	do	21	65	do	35
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	70	200	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	10½
4,000	do	70½	34	do	10¾
5,000	do..........s30	70	32	do	11
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	35	10	M. S. & N. I. pr. Sk	23
10	Bank of America	93	25	do	24
5	Am. Exchange Bk.	70	90	do	23
1	do	69½	18	Panama Railroad	65
5	Park Bank	67	100	do..........b60	67
10	Metropolitan Bank	70	100	Illinois Central R.	85
20	U. S. Trust Co.	90	10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	73
50	Canton Company	12½	37	do	74
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	91	10	do	75
65	do	90½	5	do	76
50	do	90½	10	Galena & Chic. R.	57
55	do	90	65	do	56½
75	Penn. Coal Co.	55	45	do	56½
50	do	54½	50	do..........b60	58
250	Cum. Coal Co.	8½	400	Clev. & Tol. R'd	34
300	do..........s10	8½	600	do..........b10	34¼
40	Pacific Mail St. Co.	62	100	do	31½
350	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	53	4	Chi. & R. I. R'd	57½
50	do..........b10	53½	60	do	58
164	do..........b30	54	100	do..........s30	58
1	do	53½	75	do	58½
12	do	53½	100	Mil. & Miss. R'd	16
190	do	52½	50	do	17¼
200	do..........s30	52½	100	LaC. & Mil. R'd	[illegible]
50	do..........s10	52½			

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000	N. Y. State 5s, '66	90½	10	Erie Railroad	10¼
1,000	N. Y. State 6s, '81	90½	100	do	9¾
7,000	N. Y. State 6s, '82	91	20	do	10½
10,000	N. Y. St. 5s, '75..s3	91	115	do	10
[illegible]	Virginia 6's	78	100	Harlem Railroad	7½
[illegible]	Mich. State 6s	73	100	Cum. Coal Co.....s7	8½
[illegible]	Missouri State 6s	64½	200	Clev. & Pitts. R. R. b34	8
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	70½	200	do	9½
3,000	do	70½	100	Reading R. R....b60	30
4,000	do	70	100	do	28
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	78	500	do..........s10	28½
20	Merchants' Bank	98	50	Chi. & R. Island R. s10	58
30	Bank of Commerce	75	35	do	59
50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	89	30	do	59½
250	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	53	25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17½
50	do..........s10	53½	65	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	98
100	do..........bnw	53	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. Rd.	75
50	do..........b10	53½			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The dry goods jobbers and grocers are much discouraged since the Bank Statement of yesterday. The uncertainty in regard to collections from the West, in the present entanglement of the exchanges, adds to the harassing perplexity, and we hear that a number of firms are asking an extension of payments at once, rather than risk turning their engagements into confidential debts, by borrowing through the month, only to be disappointed at the close. The Banks are renewing the discounted paper and corresponding line, as far as practicable, and the houses who find most of their bills in bank have as great difficulty in getting along. We [illegible] discover any sign of further bank curtailment this week, though the Press, and many of the Bank officers themselves, were deceived on this point last week, and may be again to-day. The subject of the extreme embarrassment in meeting payments and the disorganization of the exchanges were considered, we understand, at a private meeting of leading merchants and merchant bankers at the Astor House. The banks had no authorized representative present, though Mr. TILESTON, who is at the head of the Phenix Bank as well as the Commercial house of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., participated in the conference and is understood to have declared for a bold course of specific bank expansion, each bank assuming, at once, such duty in the emergency as its capital and condition, relatively considered, would authorize. The aggregate funds supplied were from six to ten million dollars. A committee was finally appointed to meet the bank officers on the subject. Although the meeting was of a private character, the fact that it took place was known on the Street, without—after the experience of last week—inspiring much hope in the remedy proposed. The case, however, we esteem wholly different, not only because there are to be two distinct parties to the agreement, if consummated, but because the conviction is becoming general that the large debt due the City Banks from the merchants is greatly imperilled by longer delay in restoring confidence here, and some order to the exchanges on Europe and the West.

There was not much done in the Discount Offices to-day. A few private lenders looked in, but are indisposed to look at anything but very choice names, at 30 to 36 ℔ cent. Philadelphia funds are a little better; sales at 94@93½ ℔ cent.; Baltimore, same rates. A quiet state of things is reported from the East, and since the break-down in most of the Hartford Banks, no further trouble is spoken of in the New-England currency. The old Banks at Hartford pledge themselves to continue specie payments. They have issued the following card:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The announcement that three banks in Hartford have this day suspended specie payments, leads the six other banks, undersigned, to state publicly:

1. That they believe themselves fully able to justify and preserve the public confidence, heretofore reposed in them, and to that end,

2. They, for themselves, deem it their imperative duty not to suspend specie payments.

T. H. A. PERKINS, President of Hartford Bank.
GEORGE BEACH, President of Phenix Bank.
ALFRED SMITH, President of Connecticut River Banking Company.
CHAS. BOSWELL, President of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
T. BELKNAP, President of State Bank.
G. F. DAVIS, President of City Bank of Hartford.
HARTFORD, Oct. 6, 1857.

The reduction of State currency has brought a large amount of New-York 6's of 1872-73 on the market. They meet a good demand at 90@91 ℔ cent. Other State stocks attract attention at the low prices, and the dividend paying railways are rather steady to-day than otherwise. A fair amount of business is doing at the Brokers' Board, and a disposition is evinced by some of the money lenders, not suited in mercantile paper, to turn their attention to State and other first-class stocks. There continues to be a good deal of fluctuation in Reading shares. The cash stock is secure, and 1 @2 ℔ cent. difference is made on seller's options a few days.

The Sub-Treasury to-day received from the Customs, &c., $60,521, and paid out $207,892. There was added to the balance $200,000 in Gold Coin from Philadelphia. It now stands $6,612,674.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the calendar month of September were completed this afternoon. The present are Imports for the month from Foreign States, in

Dutiable Goods consumption direct	$8,841,507
Dutiable Goods warehoused	5,428,208
Free Goods	1,772,505
Total entries	$16,042,075
Against September, 1856	15,525,265
Increase this September	$482,160

The amount of Goods withdrawn from Public Warehouse during the month is $2,882,046, or less by $2,546,157 less than went into store. This would make the total amount of Goods actually marketed during the month $12,495,918, against $14,465,375 marketed in September, 1856. There was entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $805,265, against $84,907 same month in 1856.

The Exports of the month of September were, in

Domestic Produce		$4,218,954
Foreign reexported		862,676
Specie		990,476
Total		$6,102,106
Against September 1856:		
Produce	$7,045,262	
Foreign	577,077	
Specie	3,738,545	$11,360,884
Decrease this September		$5,167,720

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first month of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$18,120,000	$15,523,000
February	24,501,000	16,864,000
March	20,074,000	20,146,000
April	20,279,000	19,963,000
May	17,634,000	18,253,000
June	14,969,000	17,704,000
July	35,295,000	25,477,000
August	19,979,000	23,816,000
September	16,042,000	15,225,000
Total 9 months	$186,893,000	$172,161,000
Foreign Specie	6,680,000	1,150,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	4,544,000	5,258,000
February	5,369,000	5,580,000
March	7,906,000	8,044,000
April	5,162,000	5,320,000
May	6,047,000	7,545,000
June	5,395,000	9,375,000
July	4,276,000	6,901,000
August	4,369,000	6,613,000
September	4,219,000	7,045,000
Total 9 months	$47,233,000	$57,335,000
Foreign reëxported	7,130,000	3,302,000
Together	$54,363,000	$60,637,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$1,306,000	$105,000
February	1,882,000	1,204,000
March	2,175,000	2,584,000
April	2,555,000	3,242,000
May	5,765,000	3,813,000
June	7,939,000	4,301,000
July	[illegible]	5,278,000
August	6,372,000	3,302,000
September	860,000	3,739,000
Total 9 months	$33,488,000	$27,488,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—NINE MONTHS.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
Produce of U. S.	$47,233,000	$57,335,000
Foreign reëxported	7,130,000	3,302,000
Specie	33,488,000	27,488,000
Total all exports	$87,851,000	$88,125,000
Decreased exports in 1857		$274,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1857. From Jan. 1.	1856. From Jan. 1.
January	$4,537,378	$3,683,656
February	5,117,250	3,592,580
March	3,752,184	4,405,022
April	3,301,607	3,973,365
May	1,907,289	3,447,157
June	677,811	2,576,199
July	6,687,019	5,401,544
August	3,946,830	5,284,118
September	2,249,982	3,702,199
Total nine months	$32,477,350	$37,065,857

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1857.		1856.	
Jan. 13	$1,200,177	Jan. 12	$637,705
Jan. 29	1,166,510	Jan. 13	1,160,264
Feb. 14	1,006,540	Jan. 29	649,446
Feb. 27	1,200,136	Jan. 30	961,000
March 17	1,006,956	Feb. 13	347,969
March 28	1,137,128	Feb. 14	1,022,029
April 14	1,322,236	Feb. 27	1,188,200
April 29	1,460,060	Feb. 28	829,500
May 15	1,707,527	March 14	272,563
May 28	1,686,072	March 15	1,219,053
June 16	1,080,376	March 28	1,261,272
June 29	1,652,668	March 31	60,427
July 12	1,521,676	April 16	1,438,362
July 27	1,456,043	April 29	1,600,183
Aug. 12	1,241,035	May 17	1,567,016
Sept. 3	1,593,557	May 30	1,791,167
Total	$22,817,919	June 14	1,951,731
		June 27	2,270,000
		July 14	1,705,301
		July 15	65,000
		July 27	1,640,000
		Aug. 14	1,473,270
		Aug. 29	1,465,157
		Sept. 14	1,667,558
		Sept. 27	1,807,146
		Total	$29,760,016

Decrease from California	$7,742,097
Increase from Europe	5,530,000
Net decrease Specie receipts	$1,212,097

The receipts of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for Sept. 1857, were:

Passengers	$100,711 78
Freight	12,000 00
	$112,711 78
Less due other roads	25,512 52
	$87,199 24
Receipts Sept. 1856	90,230 28
Decrease	$3,031 04

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the month of Sept. 1856, and 1857, are as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Freight	$224,937 16	$167,686 42
Passengers	107,032 30	74,484 55
Mails, &c.	4,463 62	4,470 21
Total	$336,413 08	$246,846 18
Decrease		$89,567 90

The Committee appointed at the meeting held at the Mercantile Library, on the 2d inst., of the friends of the New-York and Erie Road, have called another meeting to be held at the same place on Monday evening the 12th inst., at the same place. A more particular notice will be published to-morrow.

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The Senate has adjourned till afternoon to allow the Committees to prepare business.

In the House a bill was presented authorizing a loan of $1,000,000 to the State Treasurer. It occasioned much excitement and there were many inquiries as to the necessity of such a loan.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House postponed the Million Loan Bill.

The resolution of Mr. GILDEAS, calling upon the Banks for information respecting their condition, was debated at considerable length, when a substitute was offered requiring a statement by the Banks of every loan made, the name of the borrower, and his trade and business.

It was considered the substitute went too far, and the original resolution was adopted. It requires a statement from the Banks during the present session.

This vote is regarded as a test that the House will pass no bill legalizing suspension.

SENATE.

Mr. JORDAN's bill reported by the Select Committee of Seven, passed the Committee of the Whole, and was taken up for a second reading.

The first section, fixing February, 1859, for the resumption of specie payment, was amended so as to read February, 1858.

The Select Committee inserted a clause authorizing the new Banks, chartered at the last session, to circulate the notes of other Banks.

Pending a motion to strike this out, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

REDEMPTION OF UNITED STATES STOCKS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Since the publication of the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury on the twenty-fourth of September, to the present time, nearly $2,000,000 worth of United States Stocks has been sent in for redemption. The highest amount received in one day was $650,000 worth. Within the last three days the amount altogether was not over $100,000. The falling off is attributed to an improved condition of the money market.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The Money Market presents no new feature today. Stocks are a little more active, and a shade better prices were realized.

SUSPENSION IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Messrs. E. F. WHITTEMORE & Co., Bankers in this city, suspended to-day. Much sympathy is felt for them, in consequence of their high character.

The Distress of the People—Free Trade the Cause of it.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In our discussions upon the questions of Political Economy, we do not attach sufficient importance to the matter of labor and employment of our people.

A nation of idlers never can, individually or collectively, grow to be rich.

The secret of wealth among nations, as well as individuals, lies in the fact that the earnings are greater than the out-goes.

If a people, or an individual, buys everything, and if he has nothing to exchange in payment, he must then pay in money, and to get money he must borrow it;—he now is a slave to the lender, but the lender is the nation who has earned the money, and therefore has the money to lend.

The United States, in the common run of events, ought to be the most wealthy and moneyed nation in the world, but she has the least money of all. We send our money abroad after manufactured articles, without producing an equivalent to pay for them. We buy almost everything, and comparatively sell much less; hence all our money leaves us.

Our people have no tithes, no wars, no privileged classes, no great naval establishments, no army, no great feudal lords on estates to grind down labor. We are a free people, and have every opportunity to gain wealth, such as no nation ever had under the sun. But we are continually in a panic—in a bankruptcy. Once in every ten years since 1800 we have had bankruptcy and insolvency staring us in the face from one end of the nation to the other. How happens this state of things? We answer that we are on the wrong road of political economy; we do not protect and encourage our artisan labor; we quarrel with our machine shops; we are full of hatred towards our factories; we are, of all people in the world, the most negligent to foster our own labor and artisan productions; we bring manufactures into the country for our use, instead of sending them out of the country to obtain money, which is the life-blood of labor. Free trade is the order of the day, while protection to our own labor is scouted. When a man earns more than he spends, he is sure to grow rich, and his circumstances are easy. So it is with a nation. Let us look a little to our trade for the past twelve years. In this time we have sent out of our country $[illegible] in hard money, or gold, which is the basis of all credit. We have, in the same time, imported $[illegible] of money, leaving a difference of $[illegible] sent out of the country in twelve years last past, over and above what we have brought into it. What spendthrifts we have been! We last year imported $[illegible] of goods, mostly manufactured articles. In the article of dry goods we imported $80,000,000; why have not our factories made these articles? Because our exchange brokers and foreign traders, and those who own slaves, have told us not to do it. We have obeyed the Slave power, and hence distress has come upon us. If we look at our iron trade, we find that in the last twelve years we have imported 4,070,230 tons of railroad iron alone; which at $55 a ton, amounts to $223,867,215, gone out of the country for one article—not a pound of it but should have been made by our own people; we want railroad iron brought into the country no more than we want paving stones. Every ton of iron contains twenty-five days labor; would it not be a good thing to take this iron out of our own mines? But our brokers and foreign traders have persuaded us to send abroad for this iron, which has been the means of taking so much money out of the pockets of our people. We now find 750 ships and vessels lying up idle in our own port of New-York, such is the paralysis of the trade to foreign countries; we have no money, and we are all thrown out of employment; we have sung the song of free trade until our people, our manufactories, our shipping, all have become involved in one general ruin.

All this is the result of listening to those harmonious strains of Mr. Secretary WALKER, when he bragged at a great dinner in London in 1849, that he had reduced the duties on glassware in the United States from 30 to 25 per cent., when he told divers lords and ladies in London, that the Americans had come to the conclusion, through him, to repeal their tariff laws, and to throw their factories and business into the hands of John Bull and Johnny Crapeau and starve themselves.

IRON.

Money Affairs in other Cities.

From the Charleston Standard.

The pressure in our Money market has been heavy and constant during the whole of the last week, and probably reached the worst point yesterday. In consequence of the *fixed determination* of our banks to maintain specie payments throughout, they are unable to discount any considerable quantity of new paper. But they renew liberally, some customers paying 20 per cent., others 10, and others whatever they can. We have heard of no failures and no heavy sacrifices of Stocks or other securities. Some have paid a pretty high rate out of doors for money, but such instances have been rare. There has been no shaking of confidence, either amongst the merchants or between them and the Banks. It is believed, and justly, that there is a very general solvency, and that in a few days a movement of the Rice and Cotton market, must lighten the pressure. Fortunately for us, we have the articles which the world must have, and if we cannot now find the money to send it on, the consumers who want it must send the cash to buy it. If Europe send specie to this country, as she must, that money comes for Cotton and must come South. Meanwhile, the foreign demand upon us for specie cannot be large, and with unbroken confidence at home we have abundant specie for our present use.—The pending Georgia election, and other slight interruptions, may slacken our Fall trade for a few days, but, nevertheless, the various streams that pay tribute to us at this season, will in a short time help to lighten the pressure.

From the Baltimore Sun.

There is little or no change in the money market—the demand on the street is still active, and good paper at 1½@2 per cent. a month. The brokers charged for Exchange on New-York from 7 to 10 per cent. discount. Our bank notes sell at 5 to 6 per cent. discount for specie, or in common phrase, specie commands a premium to that amount.

We understand that the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company have made an assignment of all their effects. This measure was carried out on Saturday last, and was, it is represented, adopted in preference to paying the present high rates for money wherewith to meet maturing obligations, of which it is said, they have out (as floating debt, contracted in the purchase of boats, cars, wharves, &c.,) some $300,000. They have due them, however, it is represented, a considerable sum for coal, for which they have the parties' notes, running four months, besides other assets, with which they calculated to meet their obligations. The parties to whom the assignment is made are Mr. A. MEROFFY, the President of the Company, and Messrs. BLOODGOOD and SHERMAN, of its Board of Directors.

It will also be seen by a telegraphic dispatch, in another column, that the Mineral Bank, at Cumberland, had also made an assignment in consequence of this step of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, the inference from which is that the company is debtor to the Bank in some way.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 7—1 P. M.

FLOUR; only a small supply—it is firm; sales to-day, 1,500 bbls. at $4 75 for Superfine Iowa, and $5@$5 25 for extra Ohio and Michigan. WHEAT is lower with a fair stock; sales to-day, 45,000 bushels at 78c. @80c. for Chicago Spring, $1 for white Michigan and Indiana, including 7,000 bushels Spring, at 77c., which is now the figure. Corn scarce and firm; small sales at 60c. OATS nominal, at 35c.@35½c. WHISKY—sales 200 bbls. at 17½c. FREIGHTS dull.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. Sales 1,800 bbls. at $4 75 for superfine Iowa, and $5 00@5 15 for extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. WHEAT is a shade lower, closing steady. Sales 50,000 bushels, at 78c.@80c. for Chicago Spring; $1 for white Indiana and Michigan, and $1 10 for white Kentucky. CORN is firm and scarce at 58c.@60c., without sales of importance. OATS are nominal at 35c.@35c. WHISKY is steady—sales 200 bbls. at 17½c. FREIGHTS are dull at 8c. for Corn to New-York. *Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon*—7,000 bbls. Flour; 73,000 bush. Wheat; 9,000 bush. Corn.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady, at previous prices; sales 400 bbls. WHEAT dull, and receipts large; sales 2,000 bushels Illinois mixed Winter at 98c. CORN quiet. FREIGHTS unchanged. *Lake Imports*: 23,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*: 1,400 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR is steady. WHEAT advanced 2c. CORN buoyant at 55c. OATS firm at 27c. *Shipments to Buffalo*—33,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 74,000 bushels Wheat; 9,000 bushels Corn.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

COTTON—1,000 bales sold this morning at 2c.@2½c. decline from the highest point of yesterday. Middling Fair, 13½c.@13¾c. The Bank of Charleston has arranged to take sterling exchange at par, and francs at 5.30@5.35.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 7—6 P. M.

FLOUR is very dull; no sales of moment. WHEAT, no sales. CORN very dull; sales 6,000 bush. State on private terms. WHISKY, sales in lots at 20c. Shipped to New-York, last evening, 8,200 bush. Corn; 10,000 bush. Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 6.

No sales of COTTON to-day, factors waiting a movement in exchanges. The weather is horrible, and business is at a stand. There are 18 feet water on the bar, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

The markets for Beef Cattle were not so well supplied this week as at our last quotation, the whole number offered only amounting to 1,300 head. Buyers were quite plenty, but prices declined about 25 cents on the 100 lbs. All offered were sold at from $9@$10 @$10 50@$11 ℔ 100 lbs.

SHEEP.—The supply of Sheep amounted to 3,500 head. Sales were rather dull at from $3 50@$4 50 for fat Sheep, and from $2 25@$3 for store Sheep. Lambs sold at from $3@$4 each, according to quality.

HOGS.—This market was not so well supplied, only 1,800 head having been disposed of at from $9@$10 ℔ 100 lbs.

COWS AND CALVES.—[illegible] head of this kind of stock was disposed of, at from $30@$48 for Milch Cows, and from $18@$30 for Dry Cows. The demand for them was not very brisk.

[illegible]

Name.	Leave.	For.	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Canada	Boston, &c.	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Argo	New-York	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
City of Wash'gton	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. [illegible]
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Oct. [illegible]
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. [illegible]
FROM EUROPE.			
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Niagara	Liverpool	[illegible]	Sept. [illegible]
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. [illegible]
Saxonia	Hamburg	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
Edinburgh	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. [illegible]
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Illinois	New-York &c.	Havana	Oct. 20
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Oct. [illegible]
Empire City	New-York	Havana	Oct. [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—[illegible] family and party; Chas. [illegible] and lady, D. C. [illegible] Sprague, Mrs. Averill and child, [illegible] Mrs. J. C. Morton, child and servant, [illegible] and lady, [illegible] Mansfield, Mrs. [illegible] T. F. Bridges, [illegible] M. B. Gardner and lady, [illegible] Harrison and lady, F. H. Pepper, lady and 2 children, [illegible] Flynn, [illegible] Cunningham, [illegible] Lowe, James Kane, James Harvey [illegible] and 2 children, [illegible] Morrell, Wm. Tippell, F. K. [illegible] Poultney, Jas. Nugent, Jas. Wilson, and [illegible] in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Niagara, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mr. Noble and lady, Mr. Hare, lady and child, Mr. O'Reilly, Miss Armstrong, Mr. Frederick and lady, [illegible] Mrs. Winchester, [illegible] lady, Mr. Gilmore, lady and child, [illegible] ter, Dr. Baird, Rev. Mr. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Gilbert, Mrs. Aspden and infant, [illegible] Mrs. Hunt, Rev. Robert [illegible] and Miss Dyer, Dr. Hopson, [illegible] and child, Mrs. Lefferbers and children, [illegible] Rev. Mr. McLean, Mrs. Lake, Miss Tall, [illegible] Hastings, Mr. Bayhold and daughter, [illegible] Rev. Miss Thomas, Mrs. and Miss Myers, [illegible] and child, Messrs. Scott, Ross, [illegible] Irving, [illegible] Farson, Hunt, Stone, Appleton, [illegible] Dr. Forsyth, Hope and [illegible]

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Mrs. Sweeny, Miss E. Sweeny, [illegible] lady and 3 children, and 20 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Petersburg, Norfolk and Richmond—Wm. F. Watson, [illegible] L. C. Jordan, H. F. Stevens, Mrs. A. B. Bailey, [illegible] son, F. Palmer, S. J. Pendleton, lady and child, Charles Wilson, W. J. Harris, [illegible] A. Fiator, A. Wellman, and [illegible] in the steerage.

In steamship Alabama, from Savannah—[illegible] Stoat, Dr. G. L. Verdier, Southwood [illegible] G. D. Pourtelles, J. [illegible] Willard, [illegible] Miss Kate Clair, Dr. S. B. [illegible]

In ship Ocean Express, from Liverpool—[illegible] McNeill, Mrs. Jane Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dean, Misses Mary and Julia Dean, Master Hugh Dean, Mrs. Anna Brown.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 05	Sun sets	5 31	Moon rises	1 20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Island	11 [illegible]	Hell Gate	1 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Quaker City, Shufeldt, Mobile, Fos, Smith & Co.; Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark Clio, Frahling, Akyab, Poppe & Co.

Schooners Transit, Cheesman, New-Orleans, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. W. Hughes, Howard, Newbern, Doyle & Holmes; Melvina, Cahoon, Washington, Telfair & Ross; Jones, Bulton, Beaufort, Davis & Holmes; C. M. Laverty, Andrews, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphia, J. Hand & Co.; C. C. Fellar, Arnold, Charleston, Scranton & Tallman.

Barge Globe, Earl, South Amboy.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 6th inst., at 5 P. M., 15 miles N. of Chincoteague, spoke ship Lizzie Oakford, (of Boston,) 128 ds. from Calcutta, bound to New-York. The R. was detained by strong N. E. gales and heavy head sea.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The N. experienced very heavy N. E. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah Oct. 3, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill.

Ship Ocean Express, (of Boston,) Hutchinson, Liverpool Sept. 11, with mdse. and 80 passengers to Samuel G. Reed & Co. Sept. 23, experienced heavy gales from N. E., scudding under close reefed fore and main topsails; the wind shifted to S. S. W., and then backed suddenly to N. N. W., and blew a perfect hurricane for 3 hours; not the ship before the wind before the blast struck her, and was obliged to let go the topsail sheets to split the sails to keep from running under; lost mizzen and main topgallant yard, and nearly all the sails from the yards; filled the cabin with water and damaged much cargo; during the hurricane the ship ran 18 knots per hour for 3 hours, under bare poles; have had strong westerly gales and rough weather the whole passage. Sld. in co. with ship Grand Duchess, Hill, for New-York. In lat. 48 07, lon. 19 20, exchanged signals with ship Odessa, stg. E.

Ship Constitution, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool Sept. 11, with mdse. and 400 passengers to Williams & Guion. Sept. 28 and 26, lat. 48 and 47, lon. 38, experienced very heavy westerly gales; had 2 deaths on board (infants) during the passage.

Ship Ivanhoe, (new,) Mitchener, Eastport 10 hours, in ballast, to Foster & Stephenson.

Brig Bonaparte, Tyler, Machias 3 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig E. & L. Lampson, Chase, S. Amboy, for Boston.

Brig E. & L. Lampson, Tate, South Amboy.

Schr. George, (Br.,) Scott, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Humming Bird, (Br.,) Nicholson, Londonderry, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolfe.

Schr. Boundary, Blunt, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Euphemia, Eldredge, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Caroline, Buckley, Hewett's Island, with granite for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Jenny, (Swed.,) Lomberg, Gefle 66 ds., with iron to Boorman, Johnston & Co.—vessel to Funch & Meincke.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Brown, Portsmouth, N. H., in ballast.

Schr. A. Bradshaw, Fish, Wilmington, N. C., 11 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Augusta, Perry, New-Bedford, with oil to C. H. Leonard.

Schr. John R. Price, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelley, Portland, Me., with plaster.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Gilley, Portland, for Albany.

Schr. Sophia, Chase, Harwich, in ballast.

Sloop America, Reynolds, Providence, with mdse.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer H. B. Beach, Ramsey, Baltimore 3 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell. Lay to 3 ds. in the Delaware Breakwater on account of heavy gales from N. E.

WIND—Sunrise, N.; Sunset, S., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Columbia, Berry, Charleston; Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall; Quaker City, Shufeldt, Mobile and Havana. Ships Empire State, Briggs, Liverpool; Ashburton, Bradish, do.; Colbourn, Truman, do. (anchored at S. S. Spit;) Fanny McHenry, Smith, London; St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre; Marie, Barclay, do., and others.

Memoranda.

Capt. Godney, of steamship Achilles, from a cruise at sea, reports no inward-bound square-rigged vessels in sight within 40 miles of the Highlands.

Notice to Mariners.

Official information has been received at the office of Mr. Thornton A. Jenkins, of the Light-house Board, that two new light-houses have been established on the Arran islands, off the west coast of Galway, Ireland, from which lights will be exhibited during the night of the 1st of December next, and thenceforth will be lighted every night, from sunset to sunrise.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER NIAGARA.]

Arrived from New-York—Sept. 22, Ellen Austin, at Liverpool; 19th, Abana, at Cadiz; 18th, Elizabeth, at do.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Sept. 18, Brunette, at Bremerhaven.

Arrived from Boston—Sept. 18, Gay Head, at Malta; 24th, Sam Curling, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—Sept. 18, China at Bordeaux.

Sailed for New-York—Sept. 22, Harriet, from Bristol; Highland Light, from Cardiff, and Cambridge, from Liverpool; 18th, Albion and Cedar, from Bremerhaven.

Sailed for New-Orleans—Sept. 22, Australia, from Liverpool; 22d, R. L. Gilchrist, from Havre; 18th, Sheila and Aden, from Bremerhaven.

Sailed for Baltimore—Sept. 19, Edmund, from Bremerhaven.

Sailed for Charleston—Sept. 22, Tenard, from Bristol.